SUPPLEMENT TO

The Englishman

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European Extracts.

THE COURT-MARTIAL ON CAPTAIN CAREY.

EZUNGANYAN CAMP, JUNE 15.

It will be satisfactory to every Englishman and to a considerable number of Frenchmen to know that the circumstances attending the unfortunate death of the Prince Imperial have been fully investigated by that most just and impartial tribunal, the court-martial, such at least as it must be when conducted under the Queen's Regulations and by British officers. The officer Lieutenant J. B. Carey, 95th Regiment, was tried on a charge of misbehaviour before the enemy, for having on June 1, 1879, when in command of an escort on the Prince Imperial, who was engaged in a reconnaissance, galloped away when surprised by the Zulus, without attempting to defend this Prince or to rally the escort. The Court was composed of Colonel Glynn, C. B., President, Lieutenant Colonel Whitehead, 58th Regiment, Colonel Harness, R.A., Captain Courtney, R.E. and Captain Bouverie, 17th Lancers. Major Anstruther, 94th Regiment, was officiating Judge Advocate, and Captain Brander, of the 2-24th, the prosecutor. Captain Brander said he proposed to bring evidence in support of the charge against the prisoner which would fully explain the whole occurrence connected with the death of the Prince from the moment of the arrival at the kraal on the banks of the Ityotyozi river on the 1st June. He would first submit a plan of the kraal and the adjacent dongas, adducing evidence of their correctness, and showing also the position of the bodies when discovered the next morning. He would next call the survivors of the escort, who would give a full account of the nature of the ground and the precautions taken before, and subsequently, by the prisoner. He would then call the Assistant Quartermaster General to prove that Carey was in command of the party, and lastly produce evidence of the cause of death.

Captain A. W. Morris, of the 58th Regiment, was then called, and produced a sketch about a foot square, showing the relative positions of the kraal and dongas, or rather donga, with several branches. He spoke as to its correctness, as he has been ordered, with Lieutenant Nuttall, of the 58th, to make the sketch, except as regarded the position of the bodies, which had been removed, but the places from which they had been taken had been shown to him by Captain Molyneux, aide-de-camp. In cross-examination, the prisoner elicited that the sketch, which was a copy of an original taken for the Court of Inquiry, which had at once assembled by command of Lord Chelmsford, had the north and south points improperly marked, that marked "N" being south and *vice versa*. Lieutenant Nuttall 58th gave confirmatory evidence.

Captain Molyneux, aide-de-camp to Lord Chelmsford, said he was directed by his Lordship to accompany General Marshall and the party who went in search of the body of the Prince Imperial. He could identify the spot "A" on the plan as being that where the body of the Prince was found, but not the other points, as he had only casually noticed the bodies of the two troopers, and then had gone to where the body of the Prince lay, and his duty being to take care of that, he had remained by it, and had on the 4th pointed out to Captain Morris what, to the best of his belief, was the position of the other two. Cross-examined by the prisoner, he said the Prince was attached to the personal staff of Lord Chelmsford without having any particular grade assigned him. He was not aide-de-camp. He did anything he was told, and at times performed duties under the Assistant Quartermaster General, but he was not considered as an officer handed over entirely to that department. Beyond what he had stated he had no idea what position the Prince held. He had never been gazetted to any particular position.

Corporal Grubb, of Bettington's Natal Horse, was next called. He said: I was one of the escort on the 1st of June. When we arrived at the kraal the Prince gave the word to off-saddle and let our horse out. The native guide, I and Le Took cooked some coffee. I then went away for a few minutes to the back of one of the huts, and when I came back I heard the Prince say, "At four o'clock we will go." The native guide then came in, and reported that he had seen a Zulu come over the hill. We got the order then directly to stand to our horses. I caught mine and saddled. The Prince then gave the commands, Prepare to mount, and mount. He mounted along with us, and I took the time from him. I had not time to get my right foot into the stirrup before a volley was fired into us. I had my head over on the right side trying to get my stirrup. I turned my eyes and saw Lieutenant Carey put spurs to his horse. I think all did the same. I know I did. As we were galloping between the kraal and the donga I heard a bullet come "whiz" up, and it struck something. I cannot say what; but I saw Trooper Abel throw up his arms and fall back. He was riding not more than half a horse's length ahead of me. Trooper Rogers when I last saw him, was running round the kraal, with his head stooped down and presenting his carbine at one of the Zulus who was about fifteen yards off. After the Trooper Abel fell, I galloped a few horses' lengths, when trooper Le Tock passed me. He said, "Stick firm to your horse, boy, and put in the spurs, the Prince is down." I glanced round and saw the Prince hanging to something, but below his horse the stirrup-leather, or the wallet, and the horse seemed to trample on him. I steadied my horse and unslung my carbine to have a shot at them when my horse jumped into the donga and threw me on to his neck. I was obliged to let my carbine drop to cling to the horse. With some difficulty I got back to the saddle, and when I had gone on about six horses' lengths I saw the Prince's horse alongside of me. I tried to catch him, but I could not, so I drove it before me, and, as I cantered along it followed. I was away rather down to the right, and on turning my head round, saw Lieutenant Carey, Le Tock and Cochrane a hundred yards away on my left front. I beckoned them to stop, and after a short time I drew up with them. It was then said that some one would have to ride the Prince's horse, and I told Lieutenant Carey that my horse was fagged, and I would ride him. Then we all rode on together till we met General Wood and Colonel Buller. Lieutenant Carey reported to them the death of the Prince, and they went to the brow of the hill, and I heard Colonel Buller say that he saw six Zulus leading away four horses. After staying there a little while, we all rode together towards General Wood's camp for three or four miles, when we turned off to the left and got to our own camp about seven or half-past seven. Lieutenant Carey reported the circumstance to Lord Chelmsford. We all went together, and I gave up the Prince's horse to his groom. I saw fresh marks of Kaffirs at the kraal, for there were heaps of the peel of infi (Kaffir sugar-cane) which they had been eating. I do not think the precautions taken for safety were sufficient. Lieutenant Carey led the party at the moment of flight. I saw Rogers trying to get away or to have a shot at the enemy, but I am not sure which, for I passed him in a moment. He was not mounted, for he had been looking for a spare horse which was missing. I did not see the Prince after he had been apparently trampled on by his horse. No orders were given as to rallying or firing on the enemy.

In cross-examination by the prisoner, the witness said there had been differences of opinion between the Prince and Lieutenant Carey as to off-saddling long before going to the kraal. While still on the hill leading from the camp overlooking the kraal, the Prince gave the word to off-saddle, and then altered his mind and ordered the girths to be slackened for fifteen minutes. The Prince said, "It is hardly worth while to off-saddle for a quarter of an hour; we will go down to the huts by the river, where the men can get wood and water and cook something." There were six troopers, the native guide, Lieutenant Carey, and the Prince in the party, but I do not know who was in command. There were not many words of command given during the day, but the Prince gave the word of command, "Stand to your horses." I was told by my Serjeant Major I was going to escort the Prince, not the Prince and Lieutenant Carey. I cannot describe the relative positions of myself, the Prince, and Lieutenant Carey, except that they were to the left and right of me, and as to the escort they were all over the place. The Prince was three or four yards from me. I was not facing the line of retreat, and the grass was so long that I do not know what I was facing. After the volley I glanced round and saw the Zulus were within ten or twelve yards, and were advancing. I should think they were from forty to fifty in number at a rough guess. I was not quite in command of my horse, for I could not turn him when I wanted, having no curb. I did not notice the prisoner's horse was fagged, but he was sweating. I saw the Prince was riding a very good horse—much better than any one else. I do not recollect reporting seeing the infi peels. Rogers had caught his own horse, and was endeavouring to catch a spare one when I saw him last. When I got out of the kraal a little way I saw Zulus on our left, trying to surround us. I was six to eight yards from the Prince when I saw him clinging to his horse; it was not far from the donga. It was more than five minutes after that before I mentioned to any one that the Prince was down. The native guide did not seem to show any alarm when he reported a Zulu coming over the hill; he took it very quietly. I cannot answer for the others, but certainly I was taken by surprise at the attack. Every one seemed to gallop away from the kraal at the same time. I did not notice anything remarkable in your behaviour during the affair except that you hardly seemed to believe the Prince's death when it was reported. I had not to pass the Prince in my flight. It was a little ahead of him. He was on my right. I galloped away because we all did. Lieutenant Carey, myself, and Le Took left the kraal by the left side; the other two men by the right, but, do not know who went first. The Prince's horse was saddled, and there was no reason to prevent his mounting. I do not think we could do anything else than gallop away from the kraal. If we had remained and fired there, in my opinion, we should all have been killed. I am an old soldier of the Royal Artillery, and have seen sixteen years' service, and served in Beltini's Land and against Langabalalele. At the moment of the volley we had not time to look after each other. There was quick firing when we left the kraal, and I think if we had lost any time we should all have been killed. The Zulus were about forty to fifty in number, and were firing as we left. I did not see Le Tock dismount from his horse. I did not see him till we got up the hill. If a man fell from his horse between the kraal and the donga he would have had no chance of escaping. No help could have been rendered by us to the Prince. I cannot say we all had an equal chance of escape as we left the kraal, for I do not know the position of the men left behind me. When I saw the Prince followed by Zulus they were ten or twelve yards behind; I was on the far side of the donga about fifty or sixty yards off. Lieutenant Carey was then close alongside me. Nothing could have been done then to save the Prince's life; they were too close on him. I reported seeing this, but not till some time afterwards. I do not remember Lieutenant Carey asking me if there was any chance of saving his life by returning. I noticed nothing unusual in his conduct. I think I mentioned to him when I saw Zulus on our left, but there would have been no object then in getting us altogether and firing on them. I do not know who was in command; no one gave any commands except the Prince to saddle up and mount. I saw nothing of the native guide after the volley. We usually followed the Prince without word of command.

Trooper Robert Willis.—I was present on the 1st June at the attack on the Prince Imperial. I did not see him on foot after it began. We got no orders as to rallying or firing on the enemy. No attempt was made to help the Prince by any one. I was not surprised, for I do not think any rescue could have been made. If I had been in command of the party I should have got my men together to confront the enemy when clear of the donga. I think we could have rallied about two hundred yards from the side of the donga, and yet made good our escape. The escort was six troopers and a native, and there were two officers. I do not know who was in command, but I think it was the Prince. I am not certain.

Cross-examined by the Prisoner: The Prince and Lieutenant Carey were both engaged in sketching. I cannot say how we were standing, as I had two horses to look after; but we had got the word to mount, and were mounting, when the volley was poured in, and the Zulus rushed out with a yell. I had got into the saddle and to the best of my knowledge every one was mounted. I and a trooper left the kraal last, except the native, who was behind all. The Prince had left the kraal then. I saw two men fall from their horses before I go to the donga. The Prince's horse followed and passed me, but I only got a glance, as my foot was not in the stirrup, and I had enough to do to keep on. On crossing the donga I got firm in the saddle. On leaving I saw Trooper Rogers lying motionless against a hut, with his horse by him. I do not know whether he was shot or assegaied. It was not Rogers and the native that I saw fall from their horses. I thought that Rogers was shot. I did not see the place where Rogers's body was found. It must have been moved by the Zulus who do not like dead bodies about a kraal. I believe he was dead when I left him. The two men I saw fall from their horses; whether they were properly mounted or not I cannot say. This was between the kraal and the donga; but I cannot fix the position. I know now the two men were the Prince and Trooper Abel. Neither of the men who fell had any chance of getting away, and nothing could have been done to save them, for the numbers of the Zulus were too great and they were too close behind us. A man who lost his balance was done. We could do nothing but gallop from the kraal, for when they fired they were only three yards off. I had no command over my horse for three hundred yards on the other side of the donga. We could not be rallied between the kraal and the donga. We were in two parties when over the donga, three in front and Grubb and I behind. He mounted on the Prince's horse and that delayed us. Corporal Grubb was not riding his own horse when he rejoined Lieutenant Carey. Grubb's horse was knocked up, and mine was very tired when we got to the top of the hills. I noticed numbers of Zulus on our left in the mealies after crossing the donga. Though we could have rallied the men two hundred yards beyond the donga we could have done no good then. I know no attempt was made to rescue the Prince, for all the men got out in front of me. From the number of shots fired at the attack, I think the Zulus with firearms must have been from 40 to 50. The firing was very rapid. The escort, by being rallied, could not, in my opinion, have defended the Prince. I was in charge of the escort till they joined Lieutenant Carey and the Prince, as I was the senior non-commissioned officer. I thought we were sent for the protection of the Prince and Lieutenant Carey. I was not told that any one in particular was to command the escort.

By the Prosecutor: I reported to Lieutenant Carey on joining. I was ordered to report to the Cavalry Staff Officer, and Lieutenant Long, of my Regiment, gave me a paper which I gave to Lieutenant Carey; he returned it to me, and I gave it back to Captain Bettington.

Colonel Harrison, A. Q. M. G., said: I gave prisoner no orders to the command of the escort. The senior combatant officer would be in command of the whole party by the Queen's Regulations. Gave him no special orders as senior combatant officer, for I did not know who was the senior officer—Captain Bettington might have gone—not having seen the escourt—but when Lieutenant Carey volunteered to go I said, to the best of my belief, "I am glad you are a volunteer, for you can now look after the Prince." If he had not gone, I should have directed some other officer of the Staff to go for that purpose.

Cross-examined by the Prisoner.—I believe you volunteered to accompany the Prince to verify some work done previously. I might have said at first, "No, I want you to stay behind and finish the map;" and you may have pressed the point. If the Prince had been senior to you he would naturally have been in command unless there had been some officer senior to him in the escort. I cannot remember, without referring to my journal, whether you have ever been alone with the Prince before on any duty. (On referring Colonel Harrison said, "To the best of my belief no"). The Prince had only been a few days on my Staff. The prisoner and the Prince were performing similar duties. I would depend upon the distance whether the prisoner would be justified in leaving the escort to verify any part of the road. He would not have been justified in leaving the escort altogether because I had entrusted him with the charge of the Prince. I have already stated the words in which I gave the prisoner charge of the Prince. The Prisoner and the prince were doing different work on the same road, prisoner verifying work already done and the Prince making a more detailed report of the road for the march of the troops. The Prince had orders to chose a camp on the Ityotyozi River which was on the road. If the prisoner had been alone the same escort would under similar circumstances, have been detailed for him. When the Prince was put under my orders, I was instructed in the matter of escort to treat him, not as a Royal personage, but the same as any other officer, taking all due precautions. My written instructions to the Prince were lost with him.

Surgeon Major Scott was next called. He said: At the request of Lord Chelmsford, in company with Captain Molyneux, A. D. C., I went with the cavalry brigade to search for the body of the Prince Imperial. When approaching near to the kraal where I was told he and his party had off-saddled, I, in company with Captain Molyneux, went ahead of the line of scouts, and, guided by one of the troopers of the escort of the previous day, I went down into a field and saw the body of one of the troopers with two or three men looking on. Finding it was not that of the Prince I went in a backward direction, my attention being called by another crowd, and I found there another body, but not that of the prince. After that my attention was drawn by a shout, which turned out to be from Captain Cochrane, of the Natal Native Cavalry. I went to where he was standing by the body of his Imperial Highness. To the best of my belief his body had not been removed before I got there—that is, the body had not been dragged after death. He died, in my opinion, where I found him. He was lying on his back with the left arm across, in a position of self-defence. I counted eighteen assegai wounds, all in front. It is true there were two wounds found on his back, but from their nature I am satisfied that they were the terminations of wounds inflicted in front. Any one of five of the wounds would have proved mortal. There were no bullet wound. I believe the body was not moved for two reasons—first, because the body of the second trooper which lay on the slope of a branch of the donga a little higher up, and I saw that he had been killed at some distance and dragged into the donga. The other reason is that there were no abrasions on the body of the Prince indicating that he had been dragged. There was a patch of blood underneath the head and neck, caused, apparently, by a wound he received on the side of the neck and also by a wound through the right eyeball. The body was stripped, except a fine gold chain round the neck, with a medallion and locket of his mother, which he wore next the skin. In the struggle they had got behind and seem to have escaped the notice of the Zulus.

By the Prisoner.—Captain Molyneux, who was with me, directed my attention to the signs of a struggle about the spot, and the Prince's spurs were twisted. He might have been carried after death before being undressed, but he could not have been dragged.

This closed the case for the prosecution. The Prisoner announced that he intended to call a few witnesses, and pleaded that he had been punished already by suspension from staff employment for the offence with which he was charged. This, however, the Court held to be no bar to subsequent trial by court-martial, the Queen's Regulations being precise on this point.

Colonel Harrison, R.E., A.Q.M.G. being called by the prisoner, said he had no fault to find with the prisoner, who had always done his duty while in the department to his entire satisfaction. He had seen, in orders on the 11th instant, that the prisoner had been removed from Staff employ. That was not done at his request or by his knowledge. He regarded the Prince as a civilian attached to the Staff. He was not aware he had any status in the British army.

Captain Bettington, in command of Bettington's Horse, being asked his opinion of the character of the four survivors of the escort, said, as far as character went, two of them, Cochrane and Grubb, had only once been in the orderly room during six months' service, and then for a trivial offence. The other two had not been up at all. He had no reason for discrediting any of their statements; they were four of the most trustworthy men he had got.

Colonel Bellairs being called, said the order removing Lieutenant Carey, dated the 11th of June, was in consequence of the events of the 1st of June.

The Court then adjourned to give the prisoner time to prepare his defence.

Colonel W. Bellairs, D. A. G., was recalled, and said the events of the 1st of June, to which he had referred, were the circumstances of which the Court of Inquiry had taken cognisance, viz. the death of Prince Napoleon; and in consequence of the opinion given by the Court prisoner had been summarily removed from Staff employ, having previously been ordered to be tried by court-martial.

The prisoner said he hoped that statement would remove any bias the present Court might receive from such removal, supposing it to be from some other cause.

Prisoner asked that Colonel Bellairs might produce his report and rough sketch made on the night of June 1, to which the Court assented.

Witness said he could not specify any special circumstance of the 1st of of June for which the prisoner had been removed. He could only speak generally that the prisoner was removed by the Lieutenant General on account of the report of the Court of Inquiry, he having power of selecting and removing at pleasure.

Captain Herbert Stuart, 5th D. G., Brigade Major Servey Brigade, was next called by the prisoner and said that as senior officer of the prisoner's batch at the Staff College, he had formed a very good opinion of him as a most conscientious, hard-working officer. Witness knew of three kraals in the neighbourhood of the spot where the Prince's body was found within a radius of three quarters of a mile, and a number of others towards the Emshlanwan Hill with a radius of two or three miles. From the kraals on the west if inhabited, the Zulus could have assembled around the party in a few minutes and from one on the east side, from the other kraals in from half an hour to an hour.

By the Court.—The kraals were burnt after the prince's death, with the exception of one to the west which he believed was not burnt yet.

Trooper Cochrane was recalled, to bring before the Court that the escort were armed with carbines only, swords not being a part of the irregular cavalry equipment.

At the next sitting of the Court the prisoner said he had then to address them in his defence against as serious a charge as any which could be brought against an officer, for the interpretation of misbehaviour before an enemy could only be cowardice. Before proceeding to the evidence he must ask the Court to dismiss from their minds any bias which they might have received from his having been dismissed from employment on the Staff. However deplorable might be the death of the Prince, and no one regretted it more than himself, for he would willingly have changed places with the Prince, yet he should assume if he was guilty he should have been equally guilty if, by his conduct, he had caused the death of the humblest soldier of the force. The escort was said to be under his charge, but such charges had never been put upon him, and he believed he was accompanying the Prince Imperial as a brother officer of junior rank, performing similar duties. At the same time he recognised that, whether senior or junior it was his duty to do all in his power to rescue the Prince from his perilous position, and he hope to show that he had done so. Proceeding then to review the evidence, he showed that the witnesses concurred in saying that after crossing the donga the survivors had pulled up to a walk; and that disposed of the charge of galloping away. It was true that they had galloped away from the immediate vicinity of the kraal, but that he contended was the only reasonable course open to them, and as to deserting the Prince he had seen him last with his left foot in the stirrup and his hands on the saddle, and the fair inference was that he had mounted with the rest on giving the word of command. At that instant the volley was fired, and the Zulus with a shout rushed out on them, frightening the horses. A hut was between him and the Prince Imperial, and they passed it on different sides, and that prevented him seeing the Prince leave the kraal. The evidence showed that from forty to fifty Zulus attacked them, and that they came up in numbers on the left, and that fourteen were seen following the Prince in the donga, and the evidence of Captain Stuart proved that they were thick in the neighbourhood. With such proof of superior force about, and with the belief that the Prince was mounted, it was his duty, he conceived, for the sake of the rest of the party, seeing that they were under a heavy fire, with the enemy shouting and rushing upon them, to consider their safety; but the fact was that a rush took place, and in that rush he was carried away. That the Prince rode away with the rest he thought there could be little doubt, and, once mounted, he was justified in considering the Prince had as good a chance of safety as any of them, considering the superior character of his horse. It was only the witness Grubb who said that he led the flight; every other witness said that all left together. His own impression was that two men rushed past him, and all left together. It might be said, why not rally at the kraal and charge the enemy? But was such a course possible when there were but six men with unloaded carbines, no swords, and the horses bolting along across an unknown country? He contended it was not, and that there was no course open to them except to bolt from the kraal. He was next charged with not rallying the escort between the donga and the kraal. He had not done that because he had judged it at the time to be impossible; he had shouted at the time to every one to keep to the left, because he wished to direct them, knowing the country better than the men, to the best place for collecting. The charge was of so general a nature that the whole *onus probandi* was thrown upon him as regards the possibility and utility of doing so at all. He would, however, address himself to both points. With regard to the possibility of rallying between the kraal and the donga, they might reflect for a moment on the evidence of Le Took, who, on passing Grubb urged him to spur faster, as the Prince was down and the Zulus upon them, while himself was riding on his stomach in the saddle, and could only recover his seat when over the donga. Serjeant Willis's horse had bolted with him, and he could have rallied on the kraal side of the donga. Grubb said he could do nothing but gallop till far beyond the donga, and all the witnesses concurred in saying that they considered any attempt to rally on the kraal side of the donga as utterly useless, and he at the time had to deal with the facts of long grass, an advancing enemy, frightened horses, and scattered men, and with the Prince not in sight, nor was he told of his fate until long after, so that he was under the impression he had got away, while all the while the Zulus were pursuing hotly on the left. They, however, soon walked their horses, and then he, as surviving officer came to the conclusion of the rest of the party as to the impossibility of doing anything for the rescue of the Prince. With regard to the utility of rallying, all the witnesses agreed that nothing could have been done to save the Prince's life, and it then became his duty to take the steps necessary to save the rest of the escort. He had therefore shouted to the rest of the men to join him, and he asked the court to consider the position he was in, with four men scattered and disorganised out of reach of fire on the donga, Zulus seen everywhere and still rushing forward, and with nothing seen on the right but a riderless grey horse. Judging from the rapidity of fire, which all the witnesses confirmed, he saw no reason to doubt then that the Prince must have been shot off his horse. Considering then, his duty with regard to the rest of the escort, he had called them to join him. When he had learnt the truth with regard to the Prince, the Zulus had already passed the spot where he had been last seen by the only witness who had seen him in the donga, and he thought anyone who was present could have come to no other conclusion than he and the witnesses had come to, *viz.* that nothing could be done then to save the Prince. He thought the Court would be of opinion that the evidence proved he had been calm and collected, and he hoped they would believe that he had acted, under very difficult and perilous circumstances, in the best way for the safety of the party. No one more

deeply regretted than himself the loss of the Prince but he honestly believed that no effort of his would have saved his Highness's life.

At the prisoner's wish the report he made on the night of the 1st June was put in and read. Its main points were that the escort ought to have had, in addition to the six white troops of Bettington's horse, six Basotos, who, however, had never joined; that the prisoner had differed with the Prince as to the place for off-saddling, he desiring to remain on the ridge, while the prince insisted on going nearer the river, that he had suggested saddling-up thirty-five minutes past three P.M., but the Prince said wait ten minutes longer, though in five minutes more he had given the order to stand to their horses. The report said that the prisoner heard the order given to mount, and at the same time saw the Prince's foot in the stirrup, and a number of black faces come rushing up behind the troopers within twenty yards of them; and at the time of the volley he did not think any one was wounded, on account of previous experience of the bad shooting of the Zulus. It concluded by announcing the loss of the Prince, two white troopers, a native, and five horses missing.

For the prosecution Captain Brander, in summing up, first dealt with the question of the command of the escort, asserting that there was no ground for the prisoner trying to evade that responsibility, seeing that Captain Molyneux's evidence showed the Prince to have no status in the British army, and therefore no authority over any of her Majesty's officers or men. Colonel Harrison, R.E., also showed that he had specially charged the prisoner with the duty of looking after the Prince, showing that the Prince had been committed to his special care, and that the charge was well founded. The prisoner himself had admitted that it was his duty to rescue the Prince, and he had gone on to say that he hoped to convince the Court he had done what he could; but he had utterly failed to do so, and for the very good reason that nothing had been done whatever. All had galloped away, and the evidence of Grubb went to show that the prisoner had put spurs to his horse and was the first man to start after the volley. No orders had been given to rally or fire, though Le Took said that after getting seven hundred yards away they might have done so, and yet got away. Cochrane's evidence showed that no attempt had been made to help the Prince, and he expressed surprise that it was not done. The prisoner had no right to take credit for saving any of the escort, for it had been a clear case of each man for himself. It was shown by the evidence that the Prince had been in the donga, so that he had been able to run two hundred and fifty yards after the vanishing horsemen; and yet nothing had been done, and he had been left to his death by a party of men armed with breachloading rifles, who had not fired a shot in his defence. Only Le Took, who had dismounted to get his rifle, and Rogers, who was seen taking aim at the kraal, had come well out of the affair. As to the possibility of rallying, the evidence of Sergeant Willis and of Le Took showed that it was quite possible to rally on the further side of the donga while it was there that Grubb had caught the Prince's horse. It was the prisoner's duty, after passing the hut to see that the Prince was mounted or not, and that he was safe. He had not done so, and it was for the Court to decide whether the evidence did not establish the words of the charge—that the prisoner had been guilty of misbehaviour before the enemy.

The Officiating Judge Advocate also summed up against the Prisoner, enforcing the points referred to by the Prosecutor, and the Court was then cleared to consider their sentence, which would not be published until approved by the Lieutenant General, and probably the High Commissioner, if it should not even be sent home for the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief.
—*Standard's Special Correspondent.*

SIR F. HALLIDAY AND MR. W. TAYLER.

(*Home News, July 25.*)

Now that Sir Frederick Halliday has broken silence at last on the long-vext question of Mr. W Tayler's grievances, everyone is enabled to judge for himself how far the Commissioner of Patna was justified, in posing as a martyr to official spite, red tape, and wrong-doing as embodied in the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal. A careful study of the official papers just issued in reply to Mr. Tayler's petition, will serve at least to illustrate the unfairness of passing judgment on a half-heard case. Mr. Tayler's story as told in various pamphlets and more than one history, seemed credible and complete enough so long as he had all the argument to himself. It must, however, be admitted that Sir F. Halliday's Memorandum fortified by the papers thereto appended imparts a new colouring to the whole story of Mr. Tayler's wrongs. In the interest of fair play we can only regret that the official version of what happened during the Mutiny was not made public many years ago. Silence under the circumstances looked so like conscious guilt that readers of Mr. Tayler's pamphlets and Colonel Malleson's history might well be excused for concluding that the other side had nothing to say for themselves. Sir F. Halliday's final Memorandum is a neat, pithy, cool, and slightly contemptuous statement of the facts and reasons which led him to remove Mr. Tayler from the post of Commissioner in the province which Mr. Tayler claims to have "saved." The unlucky "withdrawal order" was but the last of many provocations to such a step offered by the Commissioner to his official chief. That the order itself was a grave, though pardonable error of judgment, remains, we think, beyond dispute. Instead of saving, it might have resulted in the loss of Patna. But this was only the last straw which broke the back of the Lieutenant-Governor's forbearance. With his good qualities it is evident that Mr. Tayler lacked discretion and judicial insight, and did many things which laid him open to just rebuke. There was a radical defect in a commissioner who could sit in judgment on the very men he had himself brought to trial, who could write letters urging a judge to show no mercy to a prisoner on his trial, and who sentenced prisoners to death on the slightest grounds. For Mr. Tayler's subsequent suspension from office, Sir F. Halliday was in no way answerable. It was a case of "tu l'as voulu, "Georges Dandin; tu l'as voulu." Mr. Tayler's first pamphlet and Mr. Samwell's report thereon are both inserted in the appendix, so that, to use Sir Frederick's own words, "any inquirer who will compare one with the other will have no difficulty in arriving at the truth." At the worst there is really no more to say than what Kaye affirmed on Mr. Tayler's behalf, that "if there was not in this instance a miscarriage of justice, there was a lack of that generous disposition to overlook occasional errors of judgment committed by men who had done good service in critical conjunctures, which is a distinguishing characteristic of Indian Government."

THE INDIA AND CHINA POSTAL CONTRACT.

(*Home News, July 25.*)

On July 22 a meeting, which was largely attended, of merchants, shipowners, and others interested in the above contract, was held at the City Terminus Hotel, Cannon-street, to consider and discuss it, and among those present were Messrs. F. A. Ducroz, A. Bevan, J. N. Hoare, T. Skinner, J. M'Gregor, James Henderson, J. Carlyle, H. F. Forster, John Young, John Sheriff Hill, James Park, H. W. Notman, J. M. M'Leau, M. Buszard, Q. C.,—Gardiner, of Sydney, George Wills, of Adelaide, J. C. Lanyon, of the Indian and Australian trade, &c.

Sir Daniel Cooper occupied the chair, and in opening the proceedings, expressed his pleasure at presiding, having always taken great interest in the postal service not only between Great Britain and Australia, but also to the East. He had resided many years in Australia, where for several years they had struggled ineffectually to get a direct service to the colonies. He thought the time had come for a reform. The Government had just begun between Liverpool and New York, to adopt the American system. A few years ago the Americans made up their minds not to subsidise the mail service to Europe in the ordinary way by giving a contract for a number of years and for a large sum, but to give so much a pound for the letters, papers, books, and pamphlets carried, and they merely contracted month by month, instead of for six, eight or ten years. They were there to discuss this question, not as to one company against another, but as to the policy or impolicy of these large contracts, or the handicapping one company against another.

Mr. Anderson (of the firm of Anderson, Anderson and Co.) said the importance of the subject was indicated by the magnitude of the figures relating to it. The subsidy under the 1867 contract was £430,900. The total amount of public money paid under it to the contractors during twelve years was £6,000,000, and the loss on it for the same time about £3,500,000, about one-third of which seemed to be borne by India. He proceeded to dwell at some length on the whole question, and, in summing up, said it appeared that if the Alexandria-Brindisi section were separately arranged for, they would be left in a position of extreme simplicity. The required a weekly service between Suez and Bombay, which might advantageously be divided between two companies at least, and a fortnightly service between Calcutta and China. There was no need to subsidise the China steamers beyond Hong-Kong. The subject of the mail service to the East instead of being difficult and complicated, was thus one of the simplest affairs of its kind possible. What was wanted was to get the Government to recognise that fact, to accept the proper routes, advertise with long notice for defined sectional services and with ample time left for the building of the required steamers. If this course were followed, he had no doubt that the deficit on the postal service of the East would disappear, and with it the injustice to the taxpayers of India and of England, and the injury done to individuals and to the public interest by the uses to which excessive subsidies were applied. He proposed that they should adopt a memorial to the Chancellor of the Exchequer. He read the memorial, which stated that the contract ought not to be confirmed, on the grounds that the route adopted for the China mails was wrong. It ought to be *vid* Bombay and Calcutta, so utilising the Indian mail steamers and railways, saving an unnecessary sea mileage of about 180,00 miles per annum, and ensuring the simultaneous arrival of the India and China mails, which the proposed arrangements did not effect; that the time allowed by advertisement for tendering (twenty-nine days) was insufficient and contrary to the procedent (six months) referred to by the Postmaster-General in his reply to Mr. Rathbone on July 31, 1877, when he promised ample notice that such short notice was in direct opposition to the recommendations of select committees of the House of commons of 1849 on the contract packet service and of 1851 on the Eastern services; that the contract price was excessive, being equal to a rate of 9s 6d per mile as compared with 6s 10d from 1866 to 1880, and 4s 9d from 1854 to 1867; that the condition of trade between this country and the East was such as to warrant the application to the Eastern postal service of the principle laid down by the select committee of the House of Commons of 1859-60 with reference to American contracts; that in the circumstances which had for some years existed in regard to the communication between this country and India and China, no such subsidy as proposed by the contract was required to secure a regular speedy and efficient postal service; that it would be possible to arrange for the satisfactory conveyance of mails eas of Suez on the basis of the contracts for the American and Cape mail services; and that th proposed subsidy, being excessive, was detrimental to the public interest as it interfered with the free development of private enterprise, and was especially injurious to all the other shipowners in the Eastern trade.

Mr. Henry Holms seconded the adoption of the memorial, and it was carried unanimously.

Mr. A. B. Forwood, Mr. John Bell, Mr. Archibald Hamilton, Mr. John Glover, Mr. J. Holms, M.P., Mr. G. Anderson, and Mr. F. Robarts also addressed the meeeting in support of the matters referred to in the memorial, and resolutions were passed, requesting Mr. J. Holms to communicate with the Chancellor of the Exchequer as to his according to merchants and shipowners an interview relating to the contract, appointing a deputation to wait on the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and cordially thanking the chairman.

THE state of the weather continues such that even an average harvest now appears impossible. There are general complaints also of the barley crop. Grass when cut cannot be secured, and if left standing is spoiled. On the low lands near the banks of streams, too floods carry off the grass, or cover it with mud and sand. It is said, moreover, that all root crops are seriously damaged; and even fruit, it is now asserted, has been hopelessly injured. Altogether the prospect is very serious. Upon the Continent it is not much better, and in some places it is very much worse. In Spain, for example, the drought has been so severe, more especially in the neighbourhood of Carthagena and Alicante and in the provinces of Murcia and Valencia, that in whole districts there has been a failure of the crops and in consequence there prevails, extreme distress which in many places is provoking disturbance and leading to resistance to the collection of the taxes. The hop-gardens have been completely deluged this past week, when the rain literally poured down in torrents. The consequences are indeed serious, and the gloom that has taken hold of the growers is daily deepening. More sunshine and a warmer atmosphere are required to recover the lost ground. Serious damage has also been done by floods to the crops in Fife and Forfarshire. Many fields are submerged, and the grain is battered and twisted. Nearly three inches of rain has fallen in Medlothian since July 12, and the thermometer registered one degree of frost. Houses were flooded at Haddington and the Tweed showed a rise of six feet.

Commercial.

MONEY MARKET.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 16, 1879.

Government Loans.

4	Per Cent. Promissory Notes ...	Rs.	94	4 a	94	6
4½	Per Cent. of 1870 (1885) ...	,,	99	4 a	99	8
4½	Per Cent. of 1871 (1881) ...	,,	96	0 a		
4½	Per Cent. (Trans.) of 1872 (1879)	,, reduced to 4 p.ct.				
4½	Per Cent. of 1878-79 (1893) ...	,,	100	10 a	100	13
4½	Per Cent. of 1879 (1893) (New loan)		100	10 a	100	13

Government Debentures of 1867.

5	Per Cent. for 15 years (1882) ...	Rs.	101	8 a		

Calcutta Municipal Debentures.

6	Per Cent. of 1864 (1884) ...	Rs.	107	0 a	107	8
6	Per Cent. of 1865 (1885) ...	,,	107	8 a	108	0
6	Per Cent. of 1866 (1886) ...	,,	108	0 a	108	8
6	Per Cent. of 1867 (1887) ...	,,	108	8 a	109	8
6	Per Cent. of 1870 (1890) ...	,,	110	0 a	110	8
6	Per Cent. of 1872 (1892) ...	,,	110	8 a	111	8
5	Per cent. of 1878 (1908) ...	,,	102	0 a	102	4

Debentures of Joint Stock Companies.

10	Per Cent. 1877 (1880) Bengal Iron ...	Nominal	
6	Per Cent. 1877 —— Balliaghatta Co. B	95 a	97
8	Per Cent. 1876 (1882) Bowreah Cotton ...	101 a	102
10	Per Cent. 1875 (1882) Calcutta Jute ...	100 a	
8	Per Cent. 1877 (1882) Ditto ...	95 a	
8	Per Cent. 1878 (1883) Dunbar Cotton ...	105 a	
8	Per Cent. 1879 (1884) Fort Gloster Jute ...	102	
7	Per Cent. 1876 (1883) Howrah Jute ...	106 a	
10	Per Cent. 1878 (1881) India General ...	103 a	104
10	Per Cent. 1872 —— Nasmyth's Press ...	100 a	101N
8	Per Cent. 1879 (1884) Oriental Jute ...		
9	Per Cent. 1879 (1884) Raneegunge Coal ...	106 a	107
10	Per Cent. 1874 (1879) K. & Terai Tea ...	102 a	

Exchange on London.	s.	d.		s.	d.
Bank Bills at 4 months' sight ...	1	8½	a		
Ditto ditto, at 3 months' sight ...	1	8¹⁵⁄₁₆	a		
Ditto, on *demand*, ...	1	7¹⁵⁄₁₆	a		
Credit Bills (1st class) at 6 months' sight	1	8½	a		
Document Bills (1st class) for acceptance, at 6 months' sight ...	1	8¼	a	1	8⅝
for payment at 6 months' sight ...	1	8⅝	a	1	8¾
Ditto ditto, at 3 months' sight ...	1	8¹⁵⁄₁₆	a	1	8¼

Secretary of State's drafts, last drawings 13th Aug. 1879—Average rate ... ... 1 7¹⁵⁄₁₆

Bank of Bengal Rates, 14th Aug, 1879.

Minimum rate of interest ... ... 6 per cent.

JOINT STOCK SHARES.

Stocks:	paid Rs.	½ year's Divnd.	Quotations. Rs.	Rs.	
Banks and Financial Companies.					
Agra Bank, Ld. ...	£10	2½ p.ct.	120	a	N
Agra Savings' Bank ...	100	6 p.ct.	125	a	...
Allahabad Bank, Ld....	100	7 p.ct.	165	a	...
Alliance Bank of Simla	100	4 p.ct.	97	a 98	...
Bank of Bengal ...	500	5½ p.ct.	725	a	X
Do. of Upper India, Ld.	100	5 p.ct.	125	a	...
Delhi & London Bank,	£25	2½ p.ct.	155	a	...
Himalaya Bank, Ld. ...	100	5 p.ct.	110	a	...
Mussoorie Bank, Ld....	100	4 p.ct.	106	a	...
National Bank of India	£12½	2 p.ct.	112	a 113	X
Simla Bank Corporation	500	4 p.ct.	500	a	...
Uncov. S. Bank (Agra).	100	4 p.ct.	88	a	...
Commercial Company's Shares, &c.					
Agricult. Phosphates,	85	nil.	20	a 25	N
Asiatic Jute Co., Ld....	100	nill.	30	a	...
Bally Paper Mills Co.,	£10	a3 p.ct.	100	a 102	...
Barnagore Jute Factry.	£10	y5 p.ct.	58	a 60	X
Bengal Coal Co., Ld....	1000	8½ p.ct.	1,420	a	N
Bengal Iron Works Co.	100	nil.	10	a	N
Balliaghatta (Jute) A	100	nil.	40	a	N
Bengal Mills Co., Ld.	£100	nil.	800	a	X
Bonded Warehouse ...	445	14½ apsh	315	a 320	...
Bowreah Cotton Mills,	100	nil.	39	a 40	X
Budge-Budge J. Mills,	80	3¾ p.ct.	73	a 74	N
Burrakur Coal Co. ...	100	y8 p.ct.	70	a	X
Calcutta Docking Co...	700	12s p.sh.	190	a	...
Calcutta Hydraulic ...	100	y25 p.ct.	103	a	X
Calcutta Jute Mills Co.	200	nil.	38	a 40	...
Carew & Co. Ld. (Sugar)	100	3½ p.ct.	124	a	...
Chitpore Hydraulic Pr.	100	y23 p.ct.	110	a 111	...
Darj. Steam Tramway	30	...	par.		...
Dunbar Cotton Mills...	100	2½ p.ct.	51	a 52	...
Eastern B. Railway Co.	£20	2½ p.ct.	295	a 300	...
East Indian Railway...	£20	3½ p.ct.	300	a	...
Equitable Coal Co., Ld..	250	5 p.ct.	250	a	...
Fort Gloster Jute Mant	100	nil.	38	a 39	...
Goosery Cotton Mills...	200	2 p.ct.	197½	a	...
Gouripore Co., Ld. ...	100	4 p.ct.	67	a 68	...
Great Eastern Hotel...	250	4 p.ct.	172½	a 175	...
Howrah Docking Co....	500	6½ apsh.	100	a 110	...
Howrah Mills Co., Ld.,	100	4 p.ct.	51	a 52	...
India G. S. N. Co., Ld.,	1000	13 p.ct.	1,330	a 1,340	...
Kamerhatty Jute Mills	50	...	8 a 10 prem.		N
Labor Transpt. Co. Ld.	100	10 ad-int	100	a	X
Landing & Shipping Co.	100	4 p.ct.	59	a 60	...
Merchants' Stm. Tug,	500	nil.	200	a	...
Murree Brewery Co. Ld.	100	y20 p.ct.	175	a	...
Naini Tal Brewery Co. L.	95	y6½ p.ct.	10	prem.	...
Nasmyth's Pat. Press,	500	7½ p.ct.	415	a 420	...
Nauthpore Indigo Co.,	30	nil.	4	a	...
New Beerbhoom Coal,	100	nil.	78	a 80	X
Oriental Jute Manftg.,	100	nil.	36	a 37	...
Oudh & R. Railway ...	£10	2½ p.ct.	146	a 148	X
Rajmahal Stone Co. ...	100	y12 p.ct.	102	a 105	X
Ramkistopore Press ...	100	10 p.ct.	94	a 95	X
Raneegunge Coal Assn.,	100	5 p.ct.	62	a 63	...
Riverside Press Co. ...	90	ya12½ sh.	80	a 81	N
Rustumjee Twine and Canvas Co.	100	nil.	44	a 45	...
R. Scott Thomson & Co.	500	3 p.ct.	240	a 250	...
Soinde, Punjab & Delhi Railway Co. ...	£20	2½ p.ct.	250	a	...
Seebpore Jute Manftg..	100	3 p.ct.	40	a 41	...
Strand Bank Press Co.,	100	8 p.ct.	101	a	...
Watson's Patent Press,	100	10 p.ct.	95	a 96	...
Tea Company's Shares.					
		Yearly.			
Adalpore Terai (Darjg.)	100	7 p.ct.	100	a	X
Amicable (Assam) ...	100	10 p.ct.	110	a	X
Amluckie	100	5 p.ct.	90	a	...
Aroottipore (Cachar)...	100	5 p.ct.	175	a 180	N
Assam Company ...	£20	27 p.ct.	700	a	X
Balasun (Darjeeling)...	100	9 p.ct.	80	a 81	X
Baree (Kangra) ...	100	nil.	90	a	X
Bengal (Cachar) ...	100	4 p.ct.	60	a 61	X
Do. contributory ...	80	4 p.ct.	50	a 51	X
Bishnauth (Assam) ...	200	8 p.ct.	350	a 360	N
Do. contributory ...	100	8 p.ct.	175	a 180	N
Borelli (Assam) ...	£10	10 p.ct.	160	a 165	...
Borsillah (Assam) ...	100	nil.	80	a	
Burkhola (Cachar) ...	100	6 p.ct.	85	a	X
Central Cachar ...	200	5 p.ct.	115	a 116	...
Central Terai (Darjg.).	100	nil.	50	a	X
Chandypore (Cachar)...	500	nil.	475	a	X
Chota Nagpore ...	100	8 p.ct.	90	a	N
Cinnatolliah ...	100	5 p.ct.	par.		N
Colonial (Assam) ...	100	10 p.ct.	105	a	X
Coocheela (Cachar) ...	100	3 p.ct.	100	a	X
Cutlecherra (Cachar)...	100	nil.	110	a 112	
Darjeeling Tea and Cinchona (Assam) ...	100	.....	150	a	...
Dedur Kosh (Cachar)...	100	nil. ‡	70	a	...
Dehing (Assam) ...	90	4 p.ct.	56	a 57	N
Dehra Doon ...	100	5 p.ct.	72	a	X
Dessai & Parbut. Assn.,	100	5 p.ct.	100	a	X
Durrung (Assam) ...	100	6 p.ct.	54	a 55	X
Eastern Cachar ...	100	8 p.ct.	101	a	X
East India Asm. & Cach.	100	nil.	56	a 57	X
Gielle (Darjeeling) ...	100	8 p.ct.	62	a	X
Gowhatty (Assam) ...	100	5½ p.ct.	65	a	X
Grob (Assam) ...	500	nil.	380	a	N
Holta (Kangra) ...	100	nil.	65	a	X
Hoolmaree (Assam) ...	100	20 p.ct.	135	a 140	X
Hoolungorie (Assam),	100	nil.	60	a 62	X
Indian Terai ...	500	nil.	550	a 600	...
Jellalpore (Cachar) ...	250	nil.	250	a	N
Jheeri Ghat (Cachar)...	100	nil.	59	a 60	X
Jokai (Assam) ...	100	5 p.ct.	120	a	...
Kalacherra (Cachar) ...	100	6 p.ct.	70	a	N
Kangra Valley ...	100	6 p.ct.	par		N
Kanchanpore (Cachar),	100	3 p.ct.	48	a 49	...
Kurseong & Darjeeling	250	4 p.ct.	75	a 80	X
Do. contributory ...	200	4 p.ct.	64	a 65	...
Kurseong & Terai ...	100	nil.	30	a	...
Kuttal (Cachar) ...	5000	23 p.ct.	12,500	a 18,500	...
Lakatoora (Sylhet) ...	100	2 p.ct.	60	a 61	X
Longview (Darjg.) ...	100	10½ p.ct.	100	a 105	...
Loobah ...	100	.....	115	a 120	...
Lower Assam ...	£6½	4s.	36	a 37	N
Luckimpore (Assam)...	£10	8 p.ct.	150	a	X
Majagram (Cachar) ...	100	nil.	100	a	...
Mim. (Darjeeling) ...	100	nil.	80	a	...
Monacherra (Cachar)...	100	6 p.ct.	58	a 60	...
Do. contributory ...	90	6 p.ct.	48	a 50	N
Moran (Assam) ...	80	5 p.ct.	30	prem.	N
Mothola (Assam) ...	100	8½ p.ct.	100	a	X
Do. contributory ...	90	8½ p.ct.	90	a	X
Mungledye Assam Tea,	£10	2 p.ct.	.....		X
Muttuck (Assam) ...	200	nil.	120	a	...
Do. contributory ...	125	nil.	60	a 65	...
New Fallodhi (Darjg.)	100	9 p.ct.	80	a	X
New Gola Ghat Assam	£10	nil. ‡	100	a	N
New Mutual (Cachar)...	30	40 p.ct.	160	a	...
Nutwanpore (Cachar)...	200	nil.	200	a	X
Phoenix of Cachar ...	85	7 p.ct.	70	a 72	X
Punkabaree (Darjg.)...	100	7 p.ct.	87	a 88	X
Puttarea (Sylhet) ...	100	nil.	62	a 63	N
Rajabare (Assam) ...	100	nil.	104	a 105	N
Sapakat' Tea Co. ...	100	nil.	120	a	N
Second Mutual Cachar	50	5 p.ct.	20	prem.	X
Seemah Tea Co. ...	100	...	par.		...
Singbulli & Murmah ...	100	nil.	75	a	...
Singell (Darjeeling) ...	100	6½ p.ct.	85	a 87	N
Soom (Darjeeling) ...	100	10 p.ct.	89	a 90	X
Springside (Darjg.) ...	100	5 p.ct.	95	a 97	X
Srungoo River (Chittg.)	100	10 p.ct.	92	a 93	X
Teondarrea (Darjg.) ...	100	7 p.ct.	80	a	X
Teesta Valley (Darjg.)	100	nil.	.....		X
Ting Ling (Darjeeling)	70	nil.	par.		...
Tukvar (Darjeeling)...	200	10 p.ct.	165	a	N
Upper Assam ...	£10	nil. ‡	45	a	X

PLACE & SIDDONS, *Bill & Stock Brokers*, No. 7, New China Bazar Street.

I—Dividend on crop of 1877.
ad-int.—Ad-interim dividend on crop of 1878.
e—Total dividend on crop of 1878.
y.—Dividend for the year.
B.—Buyers. S.—Sellers. W.—Wanted.
X.—Exclusive of dividend. N.—Nominal.
R.—Rupees per share ad-int.

Calcutta, Saturday, August 16, 1879.

The following transactions were reported:—
—In Government Securities:—
4 per cents. at Rs. 94-5, 94-4 and 94-3.
4½ per cents. of 1870, at Rs. 99-4.
4½ per cents. of 1878-79, at Rs. 100-10 and 100-11.
—In Shares:—
Bank of Bengal, at Rs. 725.
Bowreah Cotton Mills, at Rs. 39.
Chitpore Hydraulic Press, at Rs. 110.
Equitable Coal Co., at Rs. 250.
Howrah Mills, at Rs. 51 and 52.
India General Steam Navigation Co., at Rs. 1,330, and 1,335 for cash, and time-bargain contracts, at Rs. 1,360 and 1,370, for delivery in 2 months, and at Rs. 1,380 for 3 months.
Raneegunge Coal Co., at Rs. 62.
Strand Bank Press, at Rs. 101 for cash, and at Rs. 104 for delivery in 2 months.
Central Cachar Tea Co. at Rs 115.
Soom Tea Co., at Rs. 89
—In Joint Stock Co.s' Debentures:—
Bowreah Cotton Mills, at Rs. 102.

RATES OF FREIGHT.

CORRECTED UP TO 5 P.M., AUGUST 16, 1879.

Vid Suez Canal.

London.		Liverpool.	
Saltpetre ...	Nominal	...	Nominal
Wheat ...	1 7 6	...	Nominal
Linseed ...	1 12 6	...	Nominal
Rapeseed ...	2 0 0	...	Nominal
Poppyseed ...	Nominal	...	Nominal
Jute ...	1 15 0	...	Nominal
Cotton ...	2 5 0	...	Nominal
Hides, Tea &c.	2 5 0 to 2 10 0	...	Nominal
Indigo & Silk,	4 0 0	...	Nominal
Vid the Cape.		...	Nominal
Saltpetre ...	0 17 6	0 15 0	
Wheat ...	1 2 6	0 17 6	
Linseed ...	1 7 6	1 3 9	
Rapeseed ...	1 8 9	...	Nominal
Poppyseed ...	Nominal	...	Nominal
Jute ...	1 6 3	1 1 3	
Cotton ...	1 7 6	1 5 0	
Hides, Tea &c.	1 7 6	...	Nominal
Dundee.		America.	
Wdn. Ships ...	Nominal	Saltpetre ...	$2½
Iron. Ships ...	1 10 0	Linseed, &c.	$3½ to 4
Mauritius.		Bombay.	
Grain ...	0 13 0 to 0 14 0	D. Wgt. }	Rs. Nomin.
Light Freight,	6 0 0 to 7 0 0	D. Frgt. }	

W. R. PATERSON,
Freight Broker.

Shipping Intelligence.

BY TELEGRAPH.—AUGUST 15, 1879.

VESSELS PROCEEDING UP.

SAUGOR.—Defiance s v anchored abreast last evening, proceeded at 11-10 returned and anchored abreast at 11-30, Mary Stuart s v at 5-50, Pekin s v at 6.

MUD POINT.—Pekin s v at 7-30, Mary Stuart s v at 7-35.

DIAMOND HARBOUR.—Cannanore in tow Cyclone s v from abreast at 7-20, Cuckoo s v at 8-20, Pekin s v at 8-45, Mary Stuart s v anchored above at 9-10, Erins Gem removed and anchored above at 9-12 and proceeded in tow Mary Stuart s v at 10.

HOOGHLY POINT.—Cannanore in tow Cyclone s v at 8-20, Cuckoo s v at 9-5, Pekin s v at 9-45, Erins Gem in tow Mary Stuart s v at 10-50.

ATCHEEPORE.—Cannanore in tow Cyclone s v at 10-50, Pekin s v at 11-25, Erins Gem in tow Mary Stuart s v at 14-20.

VESSELS PROCEEDING DOWN.

ATCHEEPORE.—Chyebassa s v at 7-15, Duke of Devonshire s v at 7-40, City of Lucknow in tow Hunsden s v at 8-10, Maharani s v at 8-25, Pauline in tow Columbus s v at 9-30, Ethiopia s v at 11-45.

HOOGHLY POINT.—Chyebassa s v at 9, Duke of Devonshire s v at 9-40, Maharani s v at 10-40, City of Lucknow in tow Hunsdon s v at 10-45, Pauline in tow Columbus s v at 12-40, Cuckoo s v at 13-10, Ethiopia s v at 13-40.

DIAMOND HARBOUR.—Chyebassa s v at 9-50, Duke of Devonshire s v at 10-34, Maharani s v at 11-25, City of Lucknow in tow Hunsdon s v at 11-30, Pauline in tow Columbus s v at 13-10, Cuckoo s v anchored in Diamond Harbour Creek at 14, Ethiopia s v at 14-16.

MUD POINT.—Lord Lyndhurst in tow Sind s v at 8-50, Star of Brunswick in tow Court Hey s v at 9-50, Chyebassa s v at 11-45, Duke of Devonshire s v at 12-40 Maharani s v at 13, City of Lucknow in tow Hunsdon s v at 13-15, Pauline in tow Columbus s v at 15-10.

SAUGOR.—Maclaurin in tow Defiance s v from abreast last night, Lord Lyndhurst in tow Sind s v anchored abreast at 13, Star of Brunswick in tow Court Hey s v anchored abreast at 13-10, Chyebassa s v at 13-15, Duke of Devonshire s v anchored abreast at 14-20 and proceeded at 17-25, Maharani s v at 15, City of Lucknow in tow Hunsdon s v at 16 and anchored below at 16-35, Pauline in tow Columbus s v passing down at 17-55.

AUGUST 16, 1879.

VESSELS PROCEEDING UP.

SAUGOR.—Defiance s v from abreast early this morning during rain, Sir John Lawrence s v at 9-35.

ATCHEEPORE.—Coryia s v at 10-5, Defiance s v at 11, Reliance s v at 11-20.

VESSELS PROCEEDING DOWN.

ATCHEEPORE.—Skimmer of the Waves in tow Victoria s v at 8, Busheer s v at 8-50, City of Oxford s v at 9-20, Lassa in tow Challenge s v at 9-50, Asia s v at 9-52, Enterprise s v at 10-45.

SAUGOR.—Pauline in tow Columbus s v anchored abreast last night and proceeded at 7-10, City of Lucknow in tow Hunsdon s v from below at 6-5, Lord Lyndhurst in tow Sind s v from abreast at 6-10, Star of Brunswick in tow Court Hey s v from abreast at 6-15, Ethiopia s v at 12, Busheer s v at 16-5, Asia s v at 16-10, Skimmer of the Waves in tow Victoria s v at 17-10, Enterprise s v anchored abreast at 17-10.

AUGUST 17, 1879.

VESSELS PROCEEDING UP.

SAUGOR.—Sind s v anchored below last night, Columbus s v anchored below last night and proceeded at 6, Madura s v from Bombay at 6-15, Victoria s v anchored below at 6-50.

MUD POINT.—Columbus s v at 7-30, Madura s v at 7-55.

DIAMOND HARBOUR.—Columbus s v (with Bishop on board) at 9-5, Madura s v at 9-10.

HOOGHLY POINT.—Sir John Lawrence s v at 8, Columbus s v at 9-50, Madura s v at 10-20.

ATCHEEPORE.—2 Flats in tow Silchar s v at 10-15, Sir John Lawrence s v at 10-16, Columbus s v at 11-30, Madura s v at 11-35.

VESSELS PROCEEDING DOWN.

ATCHEEPORE.—Undaunted s v at 9,

HOOGHLY POINT.—Undaunted s v at 11-45.

MUD POINT.—Lassa in tow Challenge s v at 8-45, City of Oxford s v at 10-20.

SAUGOR.—Enterprise s v from abreast at 6-50,

CALCUTTA:—
Printed and Published by S. N. BANARJI, for the PROPRIETORS AT THE ENGLISHMAN OFFICE, No. 9, HARE STREET.

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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,592—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, AUGUST 18, 1879.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
For Annum	Rs. 52	For Annum	Rs. 65
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Those Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

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LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. ..... 4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding ..... 3½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines ..... Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line ..... ,, 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	3 8
Third do.	2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	0 2½ As.

A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 6-8.

Price per Copy ..... As. 4.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

WILL DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,903 Tons, on SATURDAY, 23rd August, 1879, at 3 P.M., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingoria, Goa, Carwar, Coompta, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Cocconada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point. Ports are called at in the foregoing or any order.

Conveyance to the Nilgherry Hills.—The steamers are timed to reach Beypore at daybreak, and arrangements have been made for a train to leave Beypore early in connection with the steamers' arrival to convey passengers right through to Mettapolium, where they will arrive at 7-45 p. m., and after staying for the night can proceed up the Ghat early the following morning.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "COCONADA," 862 Tons, on TUESDAY, 19th August, 1879, at 4 p. m., calling at KURRACHEE, GWADUR, MUSCAT, JASK, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO and BUSSORAH, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVI AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "AKOLA," 578 Tons, on FRIDAY, 22nd August, 1879, at 2 p. m.

FOR LONDON, via SUEZ, ALGIERS AND LISBON.

S. S. BURMAH, 1,081 Tons, on FRIDAY, 22nd August 1879, connecting at Aden with S. S. CHYEBASSA, 2,939 Tons, and PATNA, 1,780 Tons.

Saloon passage ..... Rs. 300
Second Class passage ..... ,, 135

The Chyebassa and Patna are due in London on 26th September and 4th October respectively. Transfer at Aden made by Company.

The S.S. Chyebassa carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

FOR NATAL, MOZAMBIQUE, ZANZIBAR, ADEN, HODEIDA AND JEDDAH.

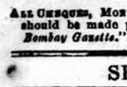
S. S. BURMAH, 1,081 Tons, on FRIDAY, 22nd August 1879. Cargo and Passengers for Hodeida and Jeddah can be sent by this steamer at through rates. A favourable opportunity of passage to Natal is offered as the Union Company's steamer is timed to leave Zanzibar for Natal within 24 hours of Burmah's arrival.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 16th August, 1879.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY

VIA SUEZ CANAL.



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, on the 1st of each Month,

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Rs. 60	Without Provisions
Suez	250	220	90	
Port Said	260	230	90	
Messina	500	340	140	
Naples	500	340	140	
Leghorn	500	340	140	
Genoa	500	340	140	
Marseilles	520	340	145	

Children under 2 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

ASSIRIA to sail on MONDAY, 1st September 1879.
PERSIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st October.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

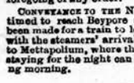
The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 a. m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For Hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

O. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street
Bombay, April, 1879.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

S. S. RYDAL HALL,
CAPTAIN OWEN LLOYD,
2,700 Tons, 400 H. P.



THIS Steamer will sail for LIVERPOOL on or about the 6th September.

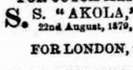
For plans of Saloon and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agent.

Bombay, 16th August 1879.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL.



THE COMPANY'S S. S. VORWAERTS, Captain, G. M. Ambrosi, will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE on or about the 10th September, 1879.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 280	Rs. 140
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	,, 375	,, 295	,, 143
To Port Said	,, 320	,, 255	,, 131
To Suez	,, 300	,, 240	,, 120
To Aden	,, 170	,, 120	,, 66

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

THROUGH TICKETS FROM TRIESTE TO LONDON.

Via Vienna, the Rhine, Ostende or Calais and Dover, are granted by the Undersigned at

	Via Calais.	Via Ostende.
First Class, Trieste to London	£12-2	£11-18
Second Class, Trieste to Cologne	£9-19	£9-14
First Class, Cologne to London		

Travellers with through tickets are allowed lbs. 55 free luggage.

Tickets are available for two months from the date of departure from Trieste.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company, Limited, Marine Branch.

For further particulars, freight, passage, etc., etc., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, August 1st, 1879.

SEEDS! SEEDS!! AND BULBS!!!

PALEKAR and Co., in thanking their Constituents and the General Public of Bombay and up-country for their kind and liberal patronage during the past nine years, beg respectfully to announce that they have just received from England and Cape of Good Hope their first supply of Lawngrass, Flower and Vegetable Seeds. They have also just [illegible] and Gladiolus roots, and [illegible] early orders for all articles, and [illegible] respectfully solicited.

Price lists can [illegible]

[illegible]KAR & Co.,
[illegible] Kalbadevi Road.
Bombay, 30th

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1879
(s) AUSTRALIA	3663	600	G. F. Cates	22nd Aug.
— BANGALORE	2243	450	C. Fraser	29th do.
(s) POONAH	3130	550	J. Orman	5th Sept.
— VENETIA	2726	450	C. G. Perrins	12th do.
(s) PEKIN	3777	600	W. Woolcott	19th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Bombay, 7th July 1879. Acting Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking on Passengers and Cargo for Madras etc. Calcutta:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
KHIVA	2609	450	G. Lee	18th Aug.
GWALIOR	2732	450	J. C. Babot	1st Sept.
ANCONA	3200	600	E. G. Stead	15th do.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 2 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Bombay, 7th July 1879. Acting Superintendent.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
SIAM	3014	500	E. N. Hector	12th Sept.
ASSAM	3822	600	N. Stewart	10th Oct.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 2 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Bombay, 7th July 1879. Acting Superintendent.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF CASHMERE GOODS.

To be sold by Public Auction by Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. at their rooms, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 18th instant, at 3 p.m.

An invoice of Cashmere goods consisting of oval tea trays, boats, boxes, three cheroot cases, stamp boxes, card stands and racks, small serais, glove boxes, paper knives, single tables, tea trays, round octagon cornered small and very small writing sets, tea caddies, candlesticks, cheroot boxes, round work box, &c.

Now on view.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 18th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms

10 bales grey dhoties,
5 cases T. Red prints,
7 bales grey dhoties,
20 ,, woolen cloth,
1 double barrelled pin fire rifle by Rielly,
1 ,, ,, central fire rifle by Crockat.

On account and at the risk of Messrs. Abdoolally Abdool Rahim and Co. ex S S. Medina.

A A R & Co. 4323/45—23 bales 113½ reams printing paper, 60 lbs., each.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY IN CHIMNA BUTCHER'S STREET.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 18th instant, at 4 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagee, Andhiaroo Hormusjee Dadabhoy Nakrani, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Borah Noorbhoy Munguljee and Mesmutbai daughter of Borah Rajbhoy Esmaljee.

All that piece of Government ground together with the dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the west side of Chimna Butcher Street, in the subdistrict of Bhooleshwar, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 6 feet in length and 20 feet in breadth, or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 2584, and assessed under No. 15, and bounded on the east by the said Chimna Butcher Street, on the west by the owner's passage, on the south by the house of Chan Nuthoobhoy Nalbund, and on the north by the house of Hurgowan Kantarl.

SALE of valuable landed and house property in Nesbit Lane within the Fort, comprising a large and substantial house with very spacious and commodious godowns behind it.

On WEDNESDAY, the 3rd day of September at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagee and with the consent of the mortgagor, the undermentioned valuable landed property, viz:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate, lying, and being on the west side of and fronting the Nesbit Lane or Road, in the sub-district of Fort, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,252 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the east and west by a house belonging to Mrs. Rose, and new the property of the legal representatives of the late Venaekrao Juggonathjee Sunkersett, on or towards the south by the house now belonging to the representatives of Dadabhoy Limjee, and on or towards the east by the said road or lane, or howsoever the same hereditaments are abutted or bounded, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house standing thereon, and which said piece or parcel of land or ground is registered in the books of the Collector of Bombay under No. 192, and which said house is assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 2, and which said hereditaments and premises were formerly in the occupation of Messrs. Bell, Brandenburg and Co. and others, and are now in the occupation of Messrs. Tapidas Vurjdass and others.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Crawford and Bowey, solicitors, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 18th August 1879.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT MAHIM.

On SATURDAY, the 23rd August, 1879, at 4 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the Official assignee H. C., with the consent of the Mortgagee, in Re Manoel Lourenco, an Insolvent, the following property, viz.:—

All that piece of land with messuage, tenement, dwelling house with compound, situated at Upper Mahim on the eastern side of Custom Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the subdistrict of Mandvie, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 17, containing by admeasurement about 787·9 square yards, and bounded on the east by the Custom Road, on the west by the Oart of Sha Megall Church, and by the gullee and house of Muncherjee Dossabhai Wadia, on the north by the gullee and house of Mamee Mapla, and on the south by the gullee and house of Muncherjee Dossabhoy Wadia.

For particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Official Assignee H. C., or to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
Bombay, 18th August 1879. Auctioneers.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO BE LET, from 1st August, on one of the best positions at Bandora Hill, opposite to Mount Chapel the Bungalow now in the occupation of Mr. Moorehouse Rent moderate. Apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, from 1st September next, the desirable BUNGALOW on Malabar Hill, Tarwady, now in the occupation of R. D. Cairns, Esq., Agent Oriental Bank. For Rent and other particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, from 1st October next, the UPPER-STORIED BUNGALOW in Middle Colaba, known as COLABA CASTLE. Rent moderate. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, with immediate possession, the UPPER-STORIED BUNGALOW at Cumballa, lately vacated by J. M. Sleater, Esq., now put in thorough repair, painted and varnished. It is also fitted out with English W.C. Rent moderate. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

A DESIRABLE Commodious BUNGALOW in Byculla, opposite to Byculla Club, formerly occupied by Messrs. Forbes and others. Rent only Rs. 150. It has a very spacious compound. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

THE RAT PLAGUE.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF

H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES

AND

THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

THE PATENT

VERMIN ASPHYXIATOR,

FOR

DESTROYING RATS,

RABBITS, MOLES, SNAKES, REPTILES, INSECTS, &c.

MANUFACTURERS

JOHN WATTS & Co., 6, Broad Weir, Bristol.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, where all particulars can be obtained.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

EXTRA STEAMER TO STRAITS AND CHINA.

THE P. & O. COMPANY will despatch their Steamer SUNDA, 1,704 Tons, 300 H. P., Captain J. REEVES, as above on the 5th proximo.

For Freight apply to

A. TAIT,
Acting Superintendent.

THE MADRAS UNITED SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

ધી મધરાશ યુનાઇટેડ મસપીનીંગ એંડ વીવીંગ મીલસ કંપની, લીમિટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 50 per each whole share and Rs. 12½ per each quarter share is DECLARED for the half year ending 30th June, 1879, PAYABLE to the REGISTERED SHAREHOLDERS at the Registered Office of this Company, No. 3, Church Lane, Fort, on and after TUESDAY, the 19th August, 1879, between the hours of 12 a. m., and 3 p. m., on PRODUCTION of SHARE CERTIFICATES.

By Order of the Directors,

ધી. મુળજી જેઠાની કું.
i. e., MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

[illegible] August 1879.

THE KHANDEISH SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

ધી ખાનદેશ મસપીનીંગ એંડ વીવીંગ મીલસ કંપની, લીમિટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 30 per each whole share and Rs. 7½ per each quarter share is DECLARED for the half year ending 30th June, 1879, PAYABLE to the REGISTERED SHAREHOLDERS at the Registered Office of this Company No. 3, Church Lane, Fort, on and after TUESDAY, the 19th August, 1879, between the hours of 12 a. m, and 2 p. m., on PRODUCTION of SHARE CERTIFICATES.

By Order of the Directors,

ધી. મુળજી જેઠાની કું.,
i. e, MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers,

Bombay, 16th August 1879.

P.S.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be CLOSED from the 19th to the 31st August, both days inclusive.

WATERPROOFS.
REMAINDER OF STOCK
AT
HALF PRICES.

Original Price.	White.	Present Price.
Rs. 13-8	Thin Coat	Rs. 6-12
,, 17-8	Stout Coat	,, 8-12
,, 20-0	Thin Cape	,, 10-0
,, 25-0	Stout Cape	,, 12-8
,, 30-0	Double Substance	,, 15-0
,, 6-8	Thin Leggings	,, 3-4
,, 7-8	Stout Leggings	,, 3-12
,, 3-8	Cap and Curtain	,, 1-12

WATSON AND CO.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

UNSWEETENED GIN.

Treacher's Special Importation.

A SAFE and WHOLESOME STIMULANT, eminently suited for Indian consumption.

Per case of 1 dozen, cash Rs. 18.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

RICH IN NITROGEN AND PHOSPHATES.

MELLIN'S FOOD
FOR
INFANTS AND INVALIDS.
A SOLUBLE EXTRACT OF CEREALS.
NON-FARINACEOUS.

WHEN dissolved in Cow's Milk and water it constitutes a PERFECT FOOD, capable of sustaining life and developing robust constitution.

	Cash.	Credit
Small Bottles	Re. 1- 0	1-2
Large Bottles	Re. 1-12	2-0

Fresh consignments at short intervals are imported,

DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTURER,
BY
TREACHER & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

J. NEUBERG'S CIGARETTE MANUFACTORY.

FINEST TURKISH.
AROMATIQUE.

	per 1,000	per 100
No 1 EMPRESS	Rs. 34	Rs. 3 8
,, 2 PRINCE	,, 30	,, 3 4
,, 3 TRIUMPH	,, 28	,, 3 0
,, 4 IONE	,, 24	,, 2 8

MILD TURKISH.
MOST DELICATE AND AGREEABLE.

	per 1,000	per 100
No 5 SUCCESS	Rs. 24	Rs. 2 8
,, 6 MEDON	,, 20	,, 2 4
,, 7 BIJOUX	,, 18	,, 2 0
,, 8 NYDIA	,, 18	,, 2 0
,, 9 NYMPH	,, 15	,, 1 12

GOLDEN SHAG.
EXQUISITE FLAVOUR AND BOUQUET.

	per 1,000	per 100
No 10 CONFIANCE	Rs. 20	Rs. 2 4
,, 11 ASSOCIATE	,, 18	,, 2 0
,, 12 CONSTANTIA	,, 15	,, 1 12

GOLDEN VIRGINIA.
PLEASANTLY FULL FLAVORED.

	per 1,000	per 100
No 13 WALKYR	Rs. 18	Rs. 2 0
,, 14 ZULEIKA	,, 15	,, 1 12

MANUFACTURED DAILY.
ALWAYS FRESH
AND
ALWAYS IN STOCK.

Note.—The superlative superiority of the above Cigarettes, to any imported Brands, is simply due to the delicious freshness which distinguishes them, and which is their greatest charm.

Illustrated Price List forwarded on application.

SMOKERS' REQUISITES.
PIPES, CASES, HOLDERS, COMPANIONS, CHUKMUKS, CHIBOUKS, POUCHES, JARS, AUGDANS, &c., &c.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 8 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

FOR SALE.—Lebrun's highly recommended OLD BRANDY at Rs. 19 per doz. Cash. Apply to D. P. BATHA and Co., Sole Agents, Apollo Street, Bombay.

GENTLEMEN wishes to BOARD with a Family at Colaba, Rupees 100 per month. Address X., care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

TO ENJOY the rich flavour of the Fruit, Tasmanis Jams and Tart Fruits should be procured from a fresh supply just received by W. J. ESSAI.

NO. 9, FORBES STREET, FORT, next door to Rogers & Co., PRIVATE MEDICAL PRACTITIONER. D. MUNDAY.

FOR SALE, a BUGGY in good condition. Price Rs. 300. Apply to J. M., care of this paper.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1879. Price Rs. 5; with postage Rs. 5-2. *Bombay Gazette* Office.

CURRANTS, RAISINS, and SULTANAS, 4 Annas per lb., at PEARSE'S, 23, Apollo Street, Fort.

BASS'S FIRST QUALITY
INDIA PALE ALE,
BOTTLED BY M. B FOSTER & SONS,
CHIEF AGENTS TO MESSRS. BASS & Co.

MESSRS. FOSTER'S account is the largest on Bass & Co.'s books, and since the establishment of their Business in 1829, their shipments abroad have extended to every leading market of the globe. Their premises for Home and Export trade far exceed in magnitude and perfection those of any other bottler in the world, and afford employment for upwards of three hundred hands.

As a special mark of Messrs. Bass & Co.'s confidence, it may be noted that Messrs. FOSTER are the only bottlers of the Beer who are authorised to place their own labels on the bottles, a fact which in itself is significant, and will be appreciated by all who value the certainty of obtaining a *genuine, pure*, and *unadulterated* article.

The new season's bottling is now forward in magnificent condition, and fully sustains the prestige that half a century's experience has gained for this favourite Beer.

Pints	in cases of 6 doz.	per doz. Rs. 4 0
Impl. Pints	do. 6 doz.	do. 5 4
Quarts	do. 3 doz.	do. 6 0

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS.

Patterns, with our Illustrated Catalogue, and improved Self-Measuremen System, on application.

	Six. Rs. a.
HOAR & Co.'s Oxford Cloth Shirts, the original soft make, in a variety of new Designs	36 0
HOAR & Co.'s French Cambric Shirts, a splendid assorted of this year's Designs, Fast Color	30 0
HOAR & Co.'s White Shirts, Fine Long Cloth with Cambric Fronts	22 8
HOAR & Co.'s White Shirts, Best Long Cloth, with Fine Linen Fronts and Cuffs	28 0
HOAR & Co.'s Dress Shirts, Extra Fine Long Cloth, with Best Irish Linen Fronts and Cuffs	31 0
HOAR & Co.'s White Shirts with Collars attached, Fine Long Cloth and Best Linen Fronts, &c	31 0
HOAR & Co.'s White Shirts with Collars attached, Extra Fine Long Cloth & Irish Linen Fronts, &c.	34 0
HOAR & Co.'s Tropical Flannel Shirts, a new Shrinkless Material, very thin and comfortable	46 0
HOAR & Co.'s Pure Flannel Shirts, the Best quality made, Plain Colors or Fancy Checks and Stripes, thoroughly shrunk	52 0
HOAR & Co.'s Silk and Wool Shirts, a thin Texture in equal quantities of Silk and Wool, very cool and non-irritating	52 0
HOAR & Co.'s Cricketing Shirts, made of the best White Saxony Flannel, with Collars attached	52 0
HOAR & Co.'s Spun Silk Shirts, Plain White or Fancy Stripes, in a variety of Designs	70 0

Discount Two Annas in the Rupee for Ready Money.

3, Rampart Row. } HOAR & CO., TAILORS, HOSIERS, AND OUTFITTERS, BOMBAY. { The Travellers' Kit House.

MRS. LAKE,
MILLINER, DRESS-MAKER, SILK-MERCER, AND LADIES' OUTFITTER
CONSTANT SUPPLIES OF MILLINERY, &c., RECEIVED "OVERLAND."

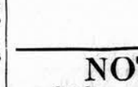
A large STOCK of GOODS always on hand to select from.
ESTIMATES FOR MAKING UP DRESSES, &c., ON APPLICATION.
WEDDING and MOURNING Orders carefully and promptly attended to.
Estimates supplied for "WEDDING TROUSSEAUX."
Do. Do. for "MOURNING."

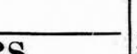
Price Lists on application.

Orders from Out-stations should be accompanied by a Remittance, or reference for Payment in Bombay.

MRS. LAKE,
UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
No. 7, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

NOTICE TO TRAVELLERS.
BY LAND OR SEA.





BADHAM, PILE AND COMPANY

Beg to Draw the attention of Travellers and others to their
CELEBRATED TRAVELLING KIT READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.

The prices quoted below are for Cash only.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Deck Suits	10 to 12	Travelling Hats	4	English horse hair pillows	7
Overland Suits	27	Cardigan Jackets	9-8 to 12	Folding Camp Bedstead	50
Warm Suits	30 to 40	Sheets, per pair	9	Cork Mattrasses	23
Boys' Sailor Suits	9	Pillow Cases, each	1-4 to 2	Cotton do	15
Overcoats and Ulsters from	35 to 65	Blankets	each 10	Rug Straps	1-8 to 2
Dressing Gowns from	9 to 20	Long Rugs or Scotch Maude	10 to 10	Waterproof Coats	10
Oxford Shirts, Collar attached	3	Ressais or Quilts	5	60-Inch Drab Twill Waterproof Sheeting	6
Ladies' Wool Shawls	21	Portmanteaus or Overland Trunks	12-8 to 23	42-Inch White Waterproof	4
French Cambric do., Collar attached	6	Solid Leather do	49	Tobacco Pouches	1
English Cambric do	5	Extra Large do	30	Linen Faced Cuffs per dos.	1
Best Shrunk Flannel do.	4	Black Hide Bags	11	Linen Cuffs per dos.	1
Silk and Wool do	8	Extra large do	24	Cotton do	0
Spun Silk do	10	Gladstone Bags	35	Hair Brushes and Combs in Pigskin case	9-8 to 12
Gents' Under Vests & to Bathing Drawers	10	Ladies' Hand Bags	7	Razors, Ivory Handles	3
Gents' Under Pants do.	6	Travelling Writing Cases	11	Do. Strops	1-8 to 4
Gents' Cotton Socks, dos.	3	Pins, Scarf	0	Nail Scissors	1-8 to 1
Warm do	8	Gents' Bags, fitted complete	72	Briar Root Pipes	1
Heather Mixture do. 6-8 to	12	Ladies' Cartridge Bags, fitted complete	58	Pocket Knives	1
Ladies' Sun and Travelling Hats, from	6 to 15	Gents' Cartridge Bags, do.	68	Pocket Combs	1
Travelling Caps	4	Ladies' Dressing Cases	11	Champagne Taps	8
Travelling Seal-skin Caps, complete	6-8 to 8	Gents' Dressing Cases	11	Cork Screws	1
Dress Boots and Shoes from	12	Gents' Pigskin Dressing Cases, complete	30 to 80	Shaving do. Stick	1
		Solled Linen Bags, all sizes	5 to 6	Lloyd's Buxeals	1
		Canvas Bags, from	2	Fragrant Florelline	1
		Canvas Bags, fitted complete	12	Luggage Labels, per doz.	0
		Gents' Canvas Shoes	3	Lloyd's Life-Saving apparatus	12
		Gents' Slippers	2	Overland Chairs best	
		Ladies' Shoes	2	Do. Stools	6-8 to
		China Bath Slippers	1	Ladies' Sunshades	6
		Filters for Travellers covered Wicker, from	14	Ladies' White Cotton	5
		Do. Iron Bedstead, 6ft. 6in	75	Gents' Umbrellas	5
		Pocket Filters	23	Double Iron Bedstead, 7ft. 6in	95
		Air Tight Uniform cases	23	Single Iron Bedstead, 6ft. 6in	75
		Sponge Bags	3	Portable Washstands	32
		Travelling Canisters	8	Chubb's Despatch Boxes fitted	60
		Soap Boxes	1	Marquets Cash Boxes	20 to 30
		Smelling Salts, per bottle	2	Gilbert's Patent Lamps	45
		English Feather do.	8	Hat Guard	7-8 to 35
		Ashantee Hammock from	10		
		Sawmy Jewellery, &c., &c.			

	Rs. a.
Tooth Brush Guards	0 12
Do. Brushes	0 12
Nail Do	0 12
Hair Brushes and Combs in Pigskin case	9-8 to 12 8
Razors, Ivory Handles	3 0
Do. Strops	1-8 to 4 0
Nail Scissors	1-8 to 1 8
Briar Root Pipes	1 8
Tobacco Pouches	1 8
Champagne Taps	8 8
Pocket Knives	1 8
Marine Soap, 4 cakes for	1 0
Shaving do. Stick	1 0
Lloyd's Buxeals	1 4
Fragrant Florelline	1 8
Luggage Labels, per doz.	0 12
Lloyd's Life-Saving apparatus	12 8
Overland Chairs best	
Do. Stools	6-8 to 13 8
Ladies' Sunshades	6 8
Ladies' White Cotton	5 8
Gents' Umbrellas	5 8
Double Iron Bedstead, 7ft. 6in	95 0
Single Iron Bedstead, 6ft. 6in	75 0
Portable Washstands	32 8
Chubb's Despatch Boxes fitted	60 0
Marquets Cash Boxes	20 to 30 6
Gilbert's Patent Lamps	45 0
Hat Guard	0 8

BADHAM PILE AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

CHEAP PIANOFORTES
ON
COMMISSION SALE
AT
S. ROSE AND CO., 9, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

WE beg to call attention to several good serviceable Pianofortes, the owners having left or are leaving India, their instruments are offered at very low prices as under:—

Schroeder Mahogany Square, 6½ octaves	Rs. 250
Stodart Mahogany Square, 6 octaves	,, 250
Broadwood Mahogany Square, 6½ octaves	,, 450
Broadwood Mahogany Square, 6½ octaves	,, 450
Broadwood Mahogany Grand, 6 octaves	,, 400
Collard and Collard Grand Mahogany with Metal Bars and bridge, 6 octaves	,, 450
Schiedmayer, Black American Walnut, 7 octaves	,, 460
Broadwood Mahogany Square, 6½ octaves	,, 550
Broadwood Mahogany Square, 6½ octaves	,, 650
Rose and Co.'s Sympathetic Solid Mahogany compass, 7 octaves, been on hire for a short time only	,, 600
Rose and Co.'s Sympathetic Solid Mahogany, compass 7 octaves, been on hire for a short time only	,, 750

"SYMPATHETIC" PIANOFORTES.

Of which Rose and Co., Bombay,

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SATURDAY EVENING, 16TH AUGUST 1879.

Consols yesterday recovered the previous day's decline closing at 97⅞, and French Rentes advanced from 116 to 116½, but Four per cent Enfaced Rupee Paper receded from 78⅞ to 78¼, while Fours-and-a-half remained unchanged at 83⅜.

Money in London appears to be slightly dearer, the rate of discount on 6 months' Indian Bank Bills being now quoted at 1⅝ per cent, against 1½ per cent. two days ago. In an ordinary way cheap money is all in favour of trade, but the low rates of discount which have prevailed during the past year have merely reflected the extreme stagnation which has been experienced in every branch of business, and any rise in the value of money will be hailed as a possible sign of returning activity.

In the General Produce markets, Coffee and Cocoanut Oil remain unaltered. Rapeseed continues steady, Linseed firm with a further partial advance of 6d. per quarter.

Yesterday's Piece Goods market in Manchester was firm, but prices remain unchanged, so far as Reuter's quotations go, with the exception of 45 inch Mulls which are quoted 1⅛d. per piece lower. Cotton in Liverpool yesterday was quiet at unchanged prices, the sales being estimated at 6,000 bales, but to-day the market has shown a hardening tendency, the sales are again put at 6,000—a fair business for a Saturday—and spot quotations show a rise of 1-16d. per lb. in Mid. Orleans, G. F. Omra, and G. F. Compta. The New York market also evinces an upward tendency, ready Mid. Uplands since Thursday having advanced from 11 3-16 to 11⅜ cents., while November shipment, which yesterday receded to 10·18 cents., has recovered to-day to 10·24 cents per lb. The strengthening influence doubtless comes from the comparatively unfavourable character of the Washington Agricutural Bureau's report for this month received through Reuter to-day, which gives the average condition of the ten Cotton States as 91 per cent. According to the report the crop has deteriorated 2 per cent., and the figure of condition is the lowest reported during August for the past seven years, the estimate in 1878 being 94·8, in 1877, 92·3, and in 1876, 89·4, per cent. Taking this, and the known lateness of the crop into account, it seems by no means unlikely that, notwithstanding the increased acreage planted, the yield during the coming season may be no larger if it is not actually less than in the one just past. It is, of course, much too early yet to form anything like a definite estimate of the probable outturn, as it is well known that favourable weather on the reverse from the beginning of November onwards may make a difference of half a million of bales in the ultimate result. Still we have the fact before us that the condition of the crop is not quite so favourable as it might be, and after four good seasons consecutively it is almost more likely than not, that the weather during the fall and winter might be adverse. In that case, in the existing statistical position of the staple, and with the prospect of an improved demand for goods from this side, it is difficult to say where prices might go to; 6¾d. per lb. for G. F. Dhollera might prove a moderate figure. We do not say that we consider such a rise likely, but on the face of the position it is a possibility, if not a probability, and a contingency which the managers of the local mills should not lose sight of in making their calculations for the future.

We subjoin our usual weekly comparison of the supply of the staple to date against the corresponding weeks of the two previous seasons. The total visible supply for all Europe, it will be observed, has been decreased by 60,000 bales during the past week, while the decline in the corresponding week last year was only 65,000, so that we now stand 61,480 bales behind last year and 701,620 bales behind 1877. Should we, as seems not improbable, have some active buying during the ensuing week, the deficiency in supplies will become much more marked, as shortly after this time last year the market began to give way.

	1879.	1878.	1877.
Total supply of all kinds...	1,180,000	1,241,480	1,881,620
Do. Surats.....	477,000	536,350	441,110
For the U. K. only the figures are :—			
Stock in Liverpool.....	469,000	587,480	877,080
Do London.....	53,000	14,720	33,610
American Afloat.....	20,000	27,000	24,000
E. Indian ,, ...	173,000	127,000	151,000
Total.....	715,000	756,200	1,085,690
Price of Mid. Orleans...	6 7-16d.	6 11-16d.	6¼d.
,, Fair Dhollera ...	5 3-16d.	5¼d.	5 1-16d.
Difference	1¼d.	1 7-16d.	1 3-16d

The American Crop figures to date afford the following comparisons with the two previous seasons :—

	1879.	1878.	1877.
Week's Receipts	3,000	5,000	2,000
,, Exports to U K	6,000	3,000	2,000
,, ,, to Continent.	.....	.....	2,000
Total Recpts. since 1st Sept.	4,430,800	4,231,100	3,939,500
,, Exports to U K ,,	2,032,700	1,988,000	1,983,300
,, ,, Continent. ,,	1,394,600	1,327,000	1,041,300
,, Stock at the Ports	100,000	55,000	138,000
Saturday's Receipts ...	1,000	600	300

We observe from Reuter's telegrams that although Cotton Crop prospects are not quite so favourable as they were, the American Wheat Harvest promises so well. Although this does not recoup the agricultural population for the heavy losses they will sustain this year through inferior crops, it is the next best thing to it, signifying as it does cheap food.

Bar Silver in London yesterday was quoted by Reuter at 51¼d per oz., and this is confirmed by private messages both of yesterday and to-day's date, the market in the latter case being reported steady. It now seems doubtful whether 52d. should ever have been quoted, and the mere fact of exchange on this side having been pushed up unduly high on a wrong basis would be the first thing to produce a reaction.

Exchange.—Consequent on the decline in Silver and advices from Calcutta the market to-day open dull with a decline of 1-32d. in Bank and 1-16d. per rupee in House paper. During the day the weakness increased, and a further reduction of 1-32d. took place in the former, the tendency at the close being still downwards at the following quotations :—

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 7 15-16d.	per Re
Do. 6 months' sight	1s. 8d.	,,
On dits, 3 ,, ,,	...1s. 8 5-32d.	,,
Documents, 3 ,, ,,	...1s. 8 7-32d.	,,
France 3 ,, ,,	.....	to 2124

On Calcutta the rate for demand drafts has advanced to ¼ to 3-16 per cent premium, while 60 days' sight cannot be quoted better than 99⅛.

Government Paper continues dull with nothing doing. Fours we quote Rs. 94½; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 100¾ to ½.

In Shares there has been practically nothing doing, and the market is very quiet. Bank of Bombay are again ¼ per cent. lower at Rs. 662½. Press Companies are unchanged. In Land shares we notice a decline of Re. 5 in Colaba and Re. 1 per share in Frere. Spinning and Weaving Companies are all unchanged, with the exception of an advance of Rs. 5 in Great Eastern and Rs. 10 in Dhurrumsey.

Cotton continues quiet, and we have not heard of anything being bought for export to-day. The local mills, however, continue to purchase small lots from day to day which steadies the market. Quotations are :—

Good Omra	(nominal).	Rs. 215	per candy f. p.
F. G. F. do	..... ,,	210	,,
G. F. do	..... ,,	205	,,
Good Dhollera	(nominal).	219	,,
F. G. F. do	..... ,,	213	,,
G. F. do	..... ,,	205	,,

Seeds remain unchanged. Linseed at Rs. 7; Gujarat Rapeseed Rs. 6-14 per cwt.

Freights are very quiet, and for some days past transactions have been most limited. For Liverpool we quote 22s. 6d. by steam, 20s. by sail. By steam for Marseilles and Genoa 25s., Trieste and Venice, 25s. per ton, payable here.

Piece Goods remain unchanged. On the spot but a very light business is passing, although with a break in the weather we would probably see more doing, and for future delivery the feeling continues very firm.

Coals are quiet and unaltered, no new business being reported.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. Colaba, 1,115 tons, Captain R. Henderson, which arrived in harbour on the 15th instant from Moulmein (31st July), brought a cargo of 563 bags rice, and timber.

The ship Regent, 1,289 tons, Captain G. Treadwell, arrived in harbour on the 15th instant from Liverpool (17th May), with a cargo of 2,039 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

The B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. Chimsura, 1,319 tons, Captain J. R. Gavin, sailed on Saturday last for Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo, and Mr. G. Gibson and 21st deck passengers. The same Co's steamers Chindwara, 1,557 tons Captain A. Sanders, and Serdhana, 2,062 tons, Captain R. W. Ker, both sailed on Saturday last for Galle, in ballast.

ARRIVAL.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
16	Regent	Treadwell.....	Liverpool, May 17.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
16	Woodburn	Branson	Calcutta.
	Sarlooknyie	London	Chittagong.
	Chimsura (s).....	Gavin	Coast and Calcutta.
	Chindwara (s).....	Sanders	Galle.
	Serdhana (s)	Ker	Galle.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.
13 City of Khios(s).....Barnet .....Liverpool, July 12.
Lady Seiborne ..... Wardroper ...Port Natal, July 3.
Ophir ..... Miles ..... Mauritius, July 19.
14 James Livesey .....Smith.....Bombay, July 17.
Gilbert Thompson....Watson .....London, March 22.
Cannanore ..... Miller.....Liverpool, March 26.
Glenroy ..... Krokstedt.....Jeddah, July 12.

DEPARTURES.

Aug. 12—Ships Allum Ghier, Loch Eck and Deveron, Barques Souverain and Eblana.

Aug. 13.—Steamers Corrjia and Reliance. Ships County of Caithness, Saint Monan and Sardinian, Barque Rebecca.

PASSENGERS.

Per Melnam—Mr Boulais, Mr Beloye and family, Mr Noel, Mr De Bock, Mr Cambell, Mr Decastro, Mr Minus.
Per City of Khios—Mr Georgiands, Dr McCann, and Mr Butchart.
Per Glenroy—Mrs and Miss Krokstedt.
Per Cannanore—Mr Samuel Johnston.

VESSELS SPOKEN.

By James Livesey—Glengarry outward bound in Lat 17·00 N, Long, 87·00 E.
By Cannanore—Rajah.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.
15 Dorunda (s)..... ..... London.
Arabia (s)..... ..... Negapatam.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.
13 Arabia (s)..... ..... Negapatam.
14 Blackwall .... London.

ARRIVAL OF PASSENGERS.

Per s s Dorunda, from London, August 15—Colonel Johnson, Mr Seaman, Mrs Seaman and infant, Mr Arthur Gordon, Mr Hudleston, and Mr McDonald.

DAILY IMPORTS.—August 16.

From Liverpool.

Italia s—25 cases whiskey and 25 cases pale ale, Jamsetjee Framjee; 25 cases copper sheets, Ritchie, Stuart and Co; 6 cases screws and 3 cases nails, Heptoola Shaik Adom and Co; 80 casks fire clay and 40,150 fire bricks, Richardson and Co.
City of Baltimore s—9 cases polished plate glass, Sorabjee Nusserwanjee.

From London.

Callerhoe—60 boxes old tom, Dadeebhoy Dadabhoy.
Kaisar-i-Hind s—10 cases glass chimneys, Sawyer and Co.
British Sovereign—30 casks paints, Tyebally Surufally.
Elgin s—20 cases glass ware, Jooma Mitha.
Dunphalle Castle—100 runlets tar, Byramjee Shapoorjee; 200 barrels coal pitch, Rajbhoy Oukabhoy; 4 cases varnish, Tyebally Chandabhoy.
Dewa Gunradhur—15 bales straw papers, Vullibhoy Futtabhoy; 50 cases brandy, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Kashgar s—50 boxes candles, Shurifally Heptoola.

From Glasgow.

Italia s—7,000 fire bricks and 1,000 fire bricks side orch, S S Nerreiwalla.
Escurial s—17 cases whiskey, D D Shah.

From Trieste.

Vorwaerts—15 cases playing cards, M Mondolfo and Co; 2 cases glassware, Bell, Brandenburg and Co.

From Bordeaux.

Arabia s—25 cases brandy, D P Batha and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—August 16.

For Liverpool.

Ellen Bates—11 bales hides and 1 bale skins, Mahamedbhoy Abdoola and Co.
Italia s—1,176 cwts linseed, Peel, Cassels and Co; 4 bales cotton, Bhanabhoy Madhowjee; 24 bales cotton, Moolchund Jumadass; 34 bales cotton, Veneehund Jootadass; 55 bales cotton, Bhimsee Nathoo; 60 bales wool, Hurjeewan Vussonjee.

For Hongkong.

Khiva s—50 chests opium, Hajee Adom Esmail and Co; 292 chests opium, E D Sassoon; 100 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 48 chests opium, Jairabhoy Peerbhoy; 4 chests opium, Goorshamull Sewpursad; 16 chests opium, N J Ebrahim; 20 chests opium, Hajee Essac Ellias.

For Shanghai.

Kashgar s—130 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 17 chests opium, S A Joseph; 35½ chests opium, Roognath Jurgonath; 24½ chests opium, E D Sassoon; 40 chests opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co; 4 chests opium, Sreeram Bulleewdass; 10 chests opium, Tata and Co; 5½ chests opium, S E Sassoon; 5 chests opium, Moolchund Dootchund.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL.—August 15.

Harris, Captain, 66th Regt, on duty, from Ahmedabad.

DEPARTURES.—August 15.

Rendle, Lieut, Staff Corps, on leave, to England.

August 16.

Couran, Lieut, 15th Regt, on leave, to Poona.
Sanderson, Surg Major, on leave, to Secunderabad.

BENGAL GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Calcutta Gazette*, Aug. 13.)

General.—5th July,—Mr Farrer, Offg Jt Magte and Dy Colr, Jajpore, Cuttack, to have charge of the Serajgunge divn of the Pubna dist.

Mr Barrow, Asst Magte and Colr, Pooree, to have charge of the Jajpore divn of the Cuttack dist.

Mr Clay to act as Dy Comr of Manbhoom.

Capt Lillingston, Offg Dy Commr, Manbhoom, to act as Dy Commr of Hazaribagh.

Major Blathwdyt, Asst Commr, is posted to the Sudder Station of the Hazaribagh dist.

Mr Nugent, Offg Jt Magte and Dy Colr, Bettiah, Chumparun, is transferred to the Sudder Station of the Rungpore dist.

Mr Tute, Offg Jt Magte and Dy Colr, Hajeepore, Mozufferpore, is transferred to the Sudder Station of that dist.

Mr Collier, Offg Jt Magte and Dy Colr, Mozufferpore, to have charge of the Bettiah divn of the Chumparun dist.

Mr Cameron, Asst Magte and Colr, Nattore, Rajshahye, to have charge of the Hajeepore divn of the Mozufforpore dist.

Mr Vaughan, Asst Magte and Colr, Buckergunge, to have charge of the Nattore divn of the Rajshahye dist.

Mr Page, Asst Magte and Colr, Patna, to act in the 1st Gr of Jt Magtes and Dy Colr.

Mr Whitmore, Jt Magte and Dy Colr, Balasore, is transferred to the Sudder Station of the Sarun dist.

Mr Campbell, Offg Asst Commr, Hazaribagh, to act in the 2nd Gr of Asst Comrs.

Mr Bourdillon, Offg Inspr-Genl of Registration, is allowed furlough for twelve months.

The services of Mr Bellairs, Offg Judl Commr, Chota Nagpore, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of India in the Milty Dept.

Mr Clay, Offg Depy Comr, Manbhoom, is appointed to be a Depy Comr of the 1st Gr.

Mr Baker, Asst Magte and Colr, Patna, is transfd to the Sudder Station of the Gya dist.

Mr Mackenzie, Secy to the Govt of Bengal, General and Revenue Depts, leave for three months.

Mr Macauly, Junior Secy to the Board of Revenue, to act as Secy to the Govt of Bengal in the General and Revenue Depts.

Police—31st July—Mr Irvine, Dist Supdt of Police, on leave, is posted to Sarun.

Mr Crouch, Asst Supdt of Police, 24-Perghs, to act as Dist Supdt of Police, Chittagong Hill Tracts.

Ecclesiastical—11th August—The Rev W H Bray, Senior Chapn, of St John's Church, Calcutta, leave for three months.

Medical—29th July,—Surg Maj Mackenzie, Supdt of the Campbell Medical School and Hospital, Sealdah, Profr of Medl Jurisprudence, Calcutta Medl College, and Police Surgeon, leave for three months.

Surg Nicholson, Supdt of the Presy Jail and Offg First Resdt Surg, Presy Genl Hospital, to act as Supdt of the Campbell Medical School and Hospital, Sealdah, Profr of Medical Jurisprudence, Calcutta Medl College, and Police Surg.

Surg Bond, Offg Civil Surg, Durbhunga, to act as Supdt of the Presy Jail and 1st Resdt Surg, Presy Genl Hospital.

Public Works Department—11th August—Promotions—The Lieut-Gov is pleased to make the following promotions in the Provincial Engineer Establishment in Bengal, with effect from the 30th July 1879 :—

Executive Establishment.—Temporary.—To be Exe Engr, 3rd Gr, Mr J S Carey, Exe Engr, 4th Gr, Offg Exe Engr 3rd Calcutta divn. To be Exe Engr 4th Gr, Mr E J Mears, Asst Engr, 1st Gr, Rajshye Divn. To be Asst Engr, 1st Gr, Mr A G Bremner, Asst Engr, 2nd Gr, Julpiguri Divn.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head-quarters, Simla, August 8.

The C-in-C in India is pleased to make the following appointments :—

Convalescent Depots :—Murree—Major and Brevet Lieut Col Baker, 1st Battalion 12th Foot, to be Commandant. Kussuli—Captain Triphook, 1st Battalion 12th Foot, to be Station Staff Officer.

1st Bengal Cavalry—Major Champman, Squadron Commander, to be 2nd in Command. Major Glascock, Squadron Commander, to move up in grade succession. Captain Barton, Squadron Officer, to be Squadron Commander.

24th N I—Lieut Col Norman, 2nd in Command, to be Commandant. Captain Stedman, Wing Commander, to be 2nd in Command. Captain Wallerstein, Wing Officer and Adjutant, to be Wing Commander.

29th N I—Captain Branson, attached, to officiate as 2nd in Command. Lieut MacLeod, Wing Officer, to be Adjutant.

Major Dyson-Laurie is posted as Officiating Assistant Adjutant General to the Lahore Division.

Captain Barstow, 72nd Foot, is directed to proceed to England, reporting himself on arrival to the Adjutant General, Horse Guards.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

Royal Artillery—Major Charles, (6 Battery 3rd Brigade,) to Simla, from the 25th July to the 23th October.

2-9th Foot—Captain Butler, to England, to appear before a medical board.

Head-quarters, Simla, Aug. 11.

H R H the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief having approved of Lieutenant Winter and Whistler, 82nd Foot, being posted on their recent promotion to the 99th Foot, they are directed to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope, to join the latter battalion for duty.

Captain Mackay, 25th Foot, is directed to proceed to England, to join the 2nd battalion of his regiment, into which he has recently been promoted.

The C-in-C is pleased to confer on the following individuals the medal for long service and good conduct, with gratuity of £5 on discharge:—Sergeant Major Charles Day, Darjeeling Convalescent depot; Barrack Sergts William Henry Knight, Public Works Department; Thomas Johnston, Public Works Department; Staff Sergeant George Nelder; Serjeants James Collins, and Thomas Floyed, Army Remount Dept; Sergeants William Ferns and Henry Mitchell, Army Clothing dept; Serjeant James Murray, Drill Instructor Darjeeling Volunteers; William Twigg, Ditto, E I R Vols; James England, Ditto ditto; Alexander Walker, Ditto Simla Vols; William Cotterill, Ordnance Dept; Thomas Todd, Ordnance Dept; Edward Whyte, Ordnance Dept; Alfred Mead, Sappers and Miners; Privates Thomas Stare, Viceroy's Band; William Lee, Viceroy's Band.

Head-quarters, Simla, August 12.

The C-in-C in India is pleased to make the following appointments :—

1st Bengal Cavalry—Lieut Gartside-Tipping, supernumerary on the establishment 2nd Bengal Cavalry, to be Squadron Officer.

Veterinary Surgeon Griffiths to the officiating medical charge of the regiment.

Col Marshall, 9th Lancers, having been placed on half pay on completion of his five years' tenure of command, is directed to proceed to England.

H R H the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief having approved of Lieutenant A S Parkinson, 73rd Foot, being posted on his recent promotion to the 90th Foot, he is directed to proceed to Natal to join the latter battalion for duty.

1st Class Veterinary Surgeon Steel, 16th Lancers, on special duty, is directed to proceed to England.

Pensioner Robert Thomson, late of the Bengal Commissariat Department, is granted the medal for long service and good conduct, without gratuity, with retrospective effect from 1874.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

Royal Engineers—Lieut Day, to England, to appear before a medical board.

Royal Artillery—Col Clarke, (Supernumerary List,) to England, to appear before a Medical board. Captain de Lautour, (Supernumerary List,) to England, for six months, on private affairs.

14th Foot—Captain Ruttledge, (attached to 2-14th Foot,) to England, to appear before a medical board.

2-9th Foot—Captain Martin, to England, to appear before a medical board. Lieut Edwards, to England, to appear before a medical board.

British Medical Service—Surgeon Major Owen, (doing duty with No 11 Battery 9th Brigade, RoyalArtillery,) to the Murree hills, from the 1st August to the 31st October, on medical certificate.

THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

BY LIEUT. COL. COMMANDANT, W. S. HEWETT.

Bombay, 16th August, 1879.

1 The undermentioned transfers will take effect from this date as a temporary measure :—No 676, Corpl Pile, J, from letter C to letter H Company; 695, Vol Charde, J, from letter C to letter G Company.

2 973, G E Taylor having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to letter D Company.

By Order W. M. TENNENT,
Captain and Actg. Adjutant, Bombay V. R. C.

HIGH COURT.—August 18.

[Before the Honourable Sir Charles Sargent.]

Such of the following new Long Causes fixed for to-day which either party has informed the Prothonotary or the Deputy Registrar, will be defended, will not be called on until any Consent Decree and undefended suits in the list are disposed of. Defended suits will stand over and be taken in their order *sine die*.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

New Long Causes.

42-79—Lynch and T—C H Reynolds and another vs. Dhunraj Ghumbhirmal and others—Khunderao M.
391-79—Macfarlane and G—Hajee Tyeb Hajee Rahimtoola and others vs Jamsetjee Merwanjee—Jefferson and P.
392-79—In person—Sha Tribhowandass Hurrivullubdass vs Sha Lallibhoy Muncharam—In person.
403-79—Balkrishna and B—Parwati vs Govind Luxmon Bhile and another—Macfarlane and G.
404-79—Nanu and H—Chanda Ramjee vs Hormusjee Cursetjee and others—H Skipsey and Craigie, L and O.
405-79—Bhaishunker and D—Motiram Bhagoobhoy vs Dinshaw Framjee Wadia—Settled.
408-79—Hearn, C and L—L Knoop and others vs Cawasjee Jehangir Dossabala and another.
410-79—Hearn, C and L—Jairam Hemraj and others vs Veerjee Purshotum.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

268-78—Craigie L and O—C A Turner vs Hurrucknund Soorutram—Smith and F—Part heard.
176-78—Hearn, C and L—Dayal Jairaz vs Khatao Ludha and others—Rimington, H and C. To vary Commissioner's report.
122-79—Rimington, H and C—The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation vs Kessowjee Naik and others—Hearn, C and L.
340-79—In person—Dinbai and another vs Pestonjee Ardaseer and others—In person.
36-79—Shapurjee and T—Jadowjee Gopal and others vs Jaitha Shanjee and another—Craigie, L and O—Not to be called on till the 20th inst.
271-79—Ardaseir and H—Sorabjee Byramjee Colah vs Homajee Cursetjee Daby—Prescot and W.
657-78—Jefferson and P—Thackersey Gungarva and others vs Nursey Keshowjee and others—Rimington H and C.
418-74—Tyabjee and S—Shaik Ally Mahomedally and others vs Abdoolabhoy Hassamally and others—Jefferson and P.

[Before the Honourable Mr. Justice Bayley.]

For Consent Decree.

90-79—Crawford and B—Nursoo Dhurmjee vs Premabhoy Hemabhoy—Janardhun and G.

For investigation under Sec. 408 of Act X. of 1877.

119-76—In Person—Rai Kesarbai vs Thacker Narrenjee Walljee and others—Shapurjee and T.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

56-78—Tyabjee and S—Khudija Begum alias Doolen Begum vs Sallay bin Gomez Barrack Jung and another—Prescot and W.
240-78—Ardaseir and H—Merwanjee Dhunjeebhoy vs Madhowdass Govindass and others—Shapoorjee and T and Prescot and W.
22-79—Shapurjee and T—Lukhmidass Khimjee vs Hutridass Vulubdass—Craigie L and O.
101-78—Bhaishunker and D—Waljee Rawjee and others vs the G I P Railway Company—Hearn, C and L. (settled.)
283-79—Shapurjee and T—Vundravandass Purshotumdass vs Khimjee Mooljee—In person.
263-79—In Person—Framjee Burjorjee vs Merwanjee Hormusjee and another—J C Cama.

[Before the Honourable Mr. Justice Green.]

Suit for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

322-79—In person (a pauper), Ruckma vs Suckoobai—Bhaishunker and D.

CALENDAR FOR AUGUST, 1879.

PHASE OF THE MOON.

New Moon ..... 18th, 1h. 1·8m A. M.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
August. Mon. 18	.....	5 43	6 24	11 44 m 11 55 a	5 23 m 6 13 a
Tues. 19	English Mail expected.	5 43	6 23	0 15 a	6 48 m 6 28 a
Wed. 20	.....	5 44	6 23	0 33 m 0 50 a	7 6 m 6 39 m
Th. 21	.....	5 44	6 22	1 14 m 1 38 a	7 16 m 7 40 a
Fri. 22	.....	5 44	6 21	1 55 m 1 57 a	8 20 m 8 20 a
Sat. 23	.....	5 44	6 20	2 46 m 3 35 a	8 42 m 9 7 a
Sun. 24	11 Sunday after Trinity St. Bartholomew.	5 45	6 20	3 44 m 3 21 a	9 35 m 10 5 a

It has come under the notice of Mr. A. MENIST, Oculist-Optician, during his short stay in Bombay, that SEVERAL PERSONS having consulted an eminent Oculist, and obtained from him the number the Eyesight required for Spectacles, have been SUPPLIED with ENTIRELY DIFFERENT NUMBERS which has caused injury to the Eyesight, therefore it is absolutely NECESSARY for those who require artificial assistance for the sight to OBTAIN their SPECTACLES from a PRACTICAL OPTICIAN, who does not trust to the numbers on the Spectacles.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[The charge for notifying a domestic occurrence is two rupees. The announcement must be authenticated.]

EUROPE.

DEATH.

BARKER—July 17th, at Monkstown, Dublin, Frederick Houghton, the beloved child of Frederick C. Barker, M. D., Acting Civil Surgeon, Rutnagiri, aged 4 years and a quarter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

FOX—August 13th, at "Belle Vue," Mussoorie, the wife of Michael Fox, Esq., of a son.
FERRAR—August 8th, at Hurdol, the wife of M. L. Ferrar, Esq., B. C. S., of a daughter.
JONES—August 6th, at Balaclava House, Coonoor, the wife of Major-General W. J. Jones, of a daughter.
ROSS—August 11th, at Peshawur, the wife of Captain J. Leith Ross, 25th, The King's Own Borderers, of a son.
SINGH—August 12th, at Bhaugulpore, the wife of Baba Chunder Narrain Singh, of a son.

DEATHS.

ALDER—August 11th, at Calcutta, Norman Coultman, the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. B. Alder, aged 6 months and 27 days.
CHISHOLM—July 30th, at Kandahar, of typhoid fever, Duncan Tylden Chisholm, Captain 59th Regiment.
MAUNSELL—August 10th, at Lucknow, Muriel Aileen, the only child of Captain E. H. Maunsell, 13th Hussars, aged 5 months.
YOUNG—August 10th, at Murree, Katherine Annie, the infant daughter of Lieutenant and Mrs. C. Wilson Young, 5th Punjab Infantry, aged one month.

All Money Orders, Cheques and other Remittance, sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, AUGUST 18, 1879.

Parliament was prorogued on Friday, and on Saturday we published in our telegraphic columns Reuter's summary of the Queen's Speech. This will have been seen to have been made up as usual of a string of sentences compiled so as to carefully mean nothing. Of course we are told that the Berlin Treaty is a success, while the fact that not one of the engagements into which Turkey entered has been fulfilled, is explained away or passed over altogether. The calamities of war have "precluded the execution "of reforms by the Turkish Government;" but England will continue—as she continued without success for twenty years subsequently to the Crimean war—to urge on the Sultan the importance of the execution of reforms and of "timely "compliance with the engagements entered into "in the Berlin Treaty." Reuter concluded his telegram by the significant remark that "no "mention is made of the Greek question." Now, as another telegram published on the same day showed, this Greek question which has for some time past been threatening to embroil in difficulties not only Turkey and Greece, but England and France as well, now bids fair to become the pressing one of the day. We learn that great excitement prevails on both sides of the frontier, and that the two Governments, ostensibly on that account, are beginning to despatch troops and to strengthen the forces on either side of the line. The British Government, we learn, do not consider it necessary to take any notice of these proceedings; but it is quite clear that unless such notice is taken action will sooner or later be forced on us. Of course it is hard for the Cabinet to have to admit that, so far as Turkey's engagements goes, the Treaty of Berlin remains a dead letter, while Russia has performed her part of the compact by completing the evacuation of Bulgaria by her troops previous to the 3rd of August. Turkey, on the other hand, has done absolutely nothing. The reforms in the administration of her European provinces have not even been begun, while the promised reorganization of the Government of Asia Minor has yet to be instituted. More serious, however, is Turkey's persistent refusal to carry out the rectifications of the Greek frontier, in accordance with the provisions of the Berlin Treaty. It was mainly by the representations of England that Greece was dissuaded during the late war from adding largely to the forces in arms against the Porte, and Greece was given to understand that her claims would not suffer by her forbearance. These claims, it will be remembered, were advocated somewhat strongly at the Congress by England, and although gave way to a great extent, we succeeded finally in obtaining for Greece a rectification of the frontiers in Thessaly and Epirus which would make an addition to the territory of the little kingdom of nearly one-fourth its present area—territory, moreover, which contains a population purely Greek. After the Congress was over, however, Turkey coolly protested against the plan which had been sanctioned by assembled Europe, and which at the Congress she herself had assented to, and offered instead a few petty concessions. In accordance with the conditions of the Treaty Greece has asked for the mediation of the signatories, but owing apparently to the action of England, the Powers as yet have refused to interfere; Turkey in the meantime, by a series of delays and subterfuges, avoiding the performance of her engagements. France, we know, is willing to exert pressure, but is held back by England, although Germany also, it is now known, is willing to join in collective action. Such are the circumstances under which troops are now massing on the Greeco-Turko frontier; and it is quite evident that before long Lord Beaconsfield will have to submit to the scandal which must result from his being compelled to threaten—perhaps to force—our especial *protegé*—Turkey—to adhere to the Treaty which was supposed above all things to mean so much benefit to herself. So much for the Treaty of Berlin. With regard to the sentence in the Speech which dismisses Egypt, it is worthy of notice that Her Majesty is made to say, "at the suggestion of my Government," a change in the Khediveship of Egypt had been "effected," showing thereby that the action of France and England in this matter was joint, and that there was no foundation for the rumours which at the time said that France was endangering by her precipitancy the friendly relations between herself and England. In reality it was England and not France that led the way in proposing Ismail Pasha's deposition. With regard to Afghanistan, notwithstanding the friendly relations established with the Amir, notwithstanding the new scientific frontier and the satisfactory Treaty, it is quite evident that we are not out of the wood yet. Should Russia locate herself at Merv—bound as we now are to defend the territories of the Amir—Russia will be able at the shortest notice to embroil us in Central Asia, and so effectually prevent us from dispatching Indian troops to Europe when the armies of the Czar once again begin their march on Constantinople. Unless the action of England is now firm and decided, it is quite clear that the benefits resulting from the Treaty of Gundamuck will be *nil*. When the circumstances under which Parliament has been prorogued are considered carefully, it is perhaps not surprising that no mention of an approaching dissolution has been made in the Speech.

It is a significant fact that the attention drawn by the temperance movement to the subject of alcohol, and the benefit or evil which mankind derives from its use, has at last culminated in its being made the subject of a special committee of the House of Lords. As might have been anticipated, the result was indecisive. After examining some of the chief physicians of the day, such as Sir W. Gull, Dr. Saunders, Dr. Richardson, and Sir Henry Thompson, the only conclusion the Committee could come to was that the matter was uncertain. In its opinion "it does "not appear from the evidence that there is any "theory as to the physiological properties, or as "to the dietetic or medical value of alcohol, which "is as yet so generally accepted by the medical "profession that would warrant its being adopted "as a basis for legislation." It is left an open question. Each man is free to join himself to the one party or the other, with the happy feeling that whichever side he takes, there is as much to be said for it as against it. Those who are interested in keeping the general public opinion on the side of the use of stimulants of some kind will not, of course, hesitate to continue very positive in their assertions. We shall continue, as at present, to see wines daily advertised as possessing "first rate "regenerating properties!" We hesitate whether we should regard that expression as being only an instance of one of Mrs. Malaprop's derangements of epitaphs, or whether it points to some mystical discovery by some temperance association, and may mean some new compound for human consumption particularly useful at such places as camp-meetings. We shall also continue to hear about wines which are "invaluable to invalids and persons "whose blood has become impoverished from "a long residence in India," and light wines which make an "excellent tonic." This is all very well; and those may believe it who like without any fear at present of having their faith upset. It is, however, just as well that it should be known that, in the opinion of many of the ablest doctors, all such stimulants are now announced as worse than useless for the purposes mentioned; and that, so far as health is really concerned, a man may keep his money in his pocket, drink water, and probably be all the stronger. The doubt that exists on the matter should also lead our temperance friends to be a little less positive in their assertions against the use of alcohol. Very strong assertions, while the question is confessedly an open one, only weakens the argument of the people using them. Very many men are prevented from taking the interest they otherwise would in the efforts of temperance societies by this very attitude of positiveness, about which their common sense tells them there is no such certainty. That the prevalence of drunkenness is a terrrible evil none deny. The fact that some 60,000 victims to this one vice die every year in England is one which may well call for some very strenuous efforts to overcome the evil. When, however, because of that abuse the advocates of temperance proceed to say that all use of alcohol is undoubtedly an evil, and that everyone's duty is undoubtedly to refrain from its use, they go beyond what the facts of the case warrant, and thus fail to carry with them the assistance of many who would otherwise unite with them in their efforts to improve matters. The fact that the use of liquor is abused by a number of deluded individuals will not be accepted as an argument for its total abolition, especially when it seems proved that in itself alcohol in moderation is harmless and in cases positively beneficial. We have been glad to notice that this fact is more and more recognised by the more judicious advocates of temperance, and men are now asked to join, not because the use of alcohol is positively evil, but because the good example may serve to rescue some of the weak victims who have fallen under the power of its abuse. There is no doubt that an immense amount of good has been effected by the temperance movement, and in spite of the fanaticism, false logic, and narrowness which have characterised the proceedings of temperance missionaries, all must rejoice in seeing that its efforts to arrest this lowest and most degrading of vices have been fairly successful, especially so where reform was very greatly needed,—in the British army. The vice, however, will not be eradicated in this generation, or perhaps in many. Much must be left to time, to the influence of education upon the masses, and to the deepening down through the lower strata of the population of those restraints of public opinion which have effectually banished intemperance from amongst the higher strata. A few years ago in England drunkenness was as much a vice amongst gentlemen as it is now amongst the navvies. It was the rule for a man to get drunk at dinner, and the three bottle man was even proud of his powers. Now-a-days if a man holding the position of a gentleman habitually gets drunk, he soon finds himself banished from society and from the company of gentlemen. The same causes which have brought about this happy change in the upper circles of English society, may well be trusted to continue their operation

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[PUBLIC PRESS MESSAGE.]

LATEST FROM AFGHAN.

SIMLA, AUG. 16.

From Kabul, 14th—Padshah Khan Ghilzai has been personally deputed to make arrangements for protection of the Shuturgardan road.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

THE AMERICAN COTTON CROP.

NEW YORK, AUG. 15.

The Washington Agricultural Bureau's monthly report states that the average of 10 cotton States is 91 per cent.

LONDON, AUG. 15.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats unchanged.

The London Cotton Market to-day closed quiet.

Fair Dhollera	5 3-16d.
The Manchester Market has been firm.	
7 lbs. Shirtings	5-9
8½ lbs. do.	6-6
40's Mule Twist	0-9½
8 per cent. Rupee Paper	78¾
4½ per cent. do.	83¾
Bar Silver	51½

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, AUG. 15.

Total Week's sales of Cotton	50,000	Bales.
Do. amount forwarded	5,000	do.
Do. Week's sales of Surats	5,000	do.
Amount forwarded	Nil.	
Do. Week's Imports of Cotton	18,000	do.
Do. do. Surats	Nil.	
Do. Stock of Cotton	469,000	do.
Do. Stock of Surats	63,000	do.
Do. Stock of Cotton in London	53,000	do.

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, AUG. 17, 7-15 A.M.

French mail steamer Irawaddy from Suez arrived.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

Aug.	Colaba. In. cnt.	Fort. In. cnt.	Byculla. In. cnt.
Total previously registered	44 32	54 5	58 87
15 Friday	0 72	... ...	... ...
16 Saturday	0 37	0 25	0 20
17 Sunday	.....	0 60	0 26
Total	45 91	54 90	87 33
Fall up to 17th Aug. 1878	61 91	91 25	90 11
Do. to 17th Aug. 1877	49 0	70 75	45 20

NOTE.—The returns from the Fort and Byculla are made up to 6 p.m. each day. The return from Colaba is up to midnight.

BEBAR, Aug. 12—Good showers of rain has fallen all over the six districts. Prospects very favourable. A few days' break in the weather would be beneficial in some districts. Average rainfall in the six districts about 20-76 inches.

JALNA, Aug. 13.—Rain still continues; a break required. 18-15 inches to date.

AURANGABAD, Aug. 26.—Continuous rain since 26th ult. Rainfall about 22-85 inches to date.

NANDGAON, Aug. 14.—Rain still falls; there is likely to be a break.

NIZAM'S DOMINIONS, Aug. 12.—Copious showers of rain have fallen throughout the territory. This season is looked upon as most favourable.

WEATHER REPORT BY TELEGRAPH.—AUG. 17.

CANNANORE, 4-20 p.m.—Weather cloudy; wind S. W.

KARWAR, 5 p.m.—Weather cloudy, showery; wind S. W. 5; thermometer 80; barometer 29·87. Fall of rain 41 cents.

MANGALORE, 16th 4 p.m.—Weather rainy; wind S.W N.W. Fall of rain 37 cents.

TELLICHERRY, 5 p.m. Weather rainy; wind S. W. light; thermometer 77. Fall of rain 71 cents.

RAINFALL ON THE GUJARAT LINE.

BARODA.	In. Cts.	VEERAMGAM.	In. Cts.
Previously Registered	24 78	Previously Registered	22 22
August 10	0 5	August 10	0 5
" 11	0 8	" 11	0 0
" 12	0 8	" 12	0 20
" 13	0 67	" 13	0 67
Total	25 70	Total	23 22
SABARMATI.		WADHWAN.	
Previously Registered	20 30	Previously Registered	12 48
August 10	0 5	August 10	0 0
" 11	0 0	" 11	0 0
" 12	0 85	" 12	0 0
" 13	1 0	" 13	0 0
Total	21 70	Total	12 48

KHARAGHORA.

	In Cts.
Previously Registered	9 7
August 10	0 0
" 11	0 0
" 12	0 3
" 13	0 70
Total	9 80

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY WEATHER REPORT

FOR WEEK ENDED AUGUST 12.

(As taken at 10 A. M.)

Station.	Barometer. Reduced to 32° and to Sea-level.	Change since yesterday.	Thermometer in Shade. Dry bulb.	Change since yesterday.	Humidity. Wet bulb.	Percentage of saturation.	Change since yesterday.	Wind. Direction.	Velocity in miles per hour for preceding 24 hours.	Amount of cloud 0 to 10.	Rainfall in past 24 hours.
Jacobabad	29·506	+·075	94·3	+2·0	81·6	57	−1	S E	5	8	...
Kurrachee	29·532	+·021	85·5	+1·0	76·8	66	−3	S S W	17	9	...
Deesa	29·651	+·008	77·7	−2·0	75·7	91	+9	S	15	10	0·15
Rajkot	29·625	+·003	81·6	+0·5	75·6	75	−2	W S W	19	4	0·02
Surat	29·665	−·008	81·6	+0·5	78·5	87	−4	S W	7	10	0·10
Bombay	29·751	−·011	81·5	0	78·5	87	−2	W S W	2	10	0·28
Goa*	29·836	−·018	79·5	−0·5	77·5	91	+6	W S W	7	9	0·21
Akola	29·662	−·040	79·7	−0·5	75·1	80	+2	W N W	5	10	0·10
Belgaum	29·824	−·014	70·9	−1·5	69·1	87	+5	S W	6	10	0·77

WEATHER REMARKS.

Jacobabad—Sultry.
Deesa—Threatening weather.
Rajkot—Fine clear weather.
Surat—Fine weather with passing clouds.
Bombay—Passing showers during day.
Goa—Foggy.
Akola—Nor-wester.
Belgaum—Moist and muggy.
* Not corrected to Calcutta standard.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 16th August 1879.

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 a.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·684
Temperature of the Air	78·8
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·8
Dew Point	72·1
Relative humidity of Air	·915
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded =8)	8·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 4 p.m.)	81·0
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	75·0
General Direction of Wind	W S W, W, W N W.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	From midnight to midnight. 614
Fall of Rain	0·72
Total fall during the month	12·61
Do. year	reckoned from the 1st January 45·54
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 16th Aug.	0·24

RATE OF EXCHANGE IN LONDON

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 7 15-16d.	per Re
Do. 6 months' sight	1s. 8d.	"
Credits, 3 "	1s. 8 3-32d.	"
Documents, 3 "	1s. 8 7-32d.	"
France 3 "	2·12½	"

NURSEY KESSOWJEE was on Saturday admitted to bail, on the very heavy security of three lakhs of rupees. Mr. Gill applied to the High Court to order that the prisoner should be allowed bail, and proposed two sureties in Rs. 50,000 each and Nursey's own recognisances for a lakh besides; but the Advocate General demanded security to the amount of three lakhs of rupees, and eventually nine sureties with securities aggregating that sum were tendered and accepted, subject to the deposit of title deeds of property representing three lakhs and justification of the sureties to the satisfaction of the Clerk of the Crown.

THE hearing of the suit brought by the Municipal Corporation to eject the Mahomedan fakir and his belongings from the Victoria Gardens was resumed at the Small Causes Court on Saturday last. Evidence was called during the day on behalf of the defendants, a report of which will be found in another column. Mr. Mayhew, in addressing the court for the plaintiffs, urged that the defendants had failed to prove any title which would oust the jurisdiction of the court. It was a fact beyond dispute upon the evidence that the fakir was simply a tenant paying for seven years a monthly rent of an anna, as was proved by the entries in the books of the Agri-Horticultural Society of Western India; and that the smallness of the amount was accounted for by the poverty of the fakir and the limited space occupied by him. The tenancy being clearly proved, and the defendants having failed to prove any title, the court was bound, said the [illegible] to put the plaintiffs into possession,—leaving it open to the Mahomedans to go to the High Court to assert their title, if they had any. As to the mosque and the reservoir, it was a case of permissive occupation throughout; and the "enormous" forbearance of former Municipal Commissioners did not disqualify the plaintiffs from asking the court to put into force the provisions of section 91 of the Act. It was now clear that there was a deliberate attempt at encroachment made by the Mahomedan community through the fakir; and the learned counsel remarked that it was not a creditable attempt. The fakir was merely a tool in the hands of others who were bent upon the encroachment; and just a short time before his death, he was taken to a solicitor's office to will away the garden ground not to a disciple of his, but to the head priest of the Mahomedan community—a clear index to the real persons who were pulling the strings behind the scenes. The judge, Mr. Spencer, took time to consider his decision.

THE Cathedral was very well attended yesterday evening, on the occasion of a special collection being made, towards enabling the charitable fund of the Royal Victoria Hospital, Netley, to meet the extraordinary demands which will be made on it this year, owing to the Afghan and Zulu wars. In spite of the unfavourable weather, a good number of Volunteers assembled on the *maidan* in front of the Gymkhana, and marched, the main body to the Cathedral, and small detachments to the Roman Catholic and Presbyterian chapels. The sermon at the Cathedral was preached by the Bishop (Dr. Mylne) from the text Gen: XXVIII, 16, "And Jacob wakened out of his sleep, and he said 'surely the Lord is in this place and I knew it not.'" The discourse was not of much benefit to the majority of the Volunteers who, being seated at the farther end of the Cathedral, near the door, could distinguish only about one word out of a dozen.

THE outbreak of cholera amongst the Artillery and the 9th Lancers at Shalozan is hoped to be at an end. There have been sixteen cases, eight of them fatal.

REDUCTIONS in the Bengal Public Works Department have already begun. The Western Circle of public works is abolished, and the Bardwan division is transferred to the Presidency Circle, and the Huzaribagh division to the North-Western Circle. The Ganges and Darjiling road division is also abolished, and the works transferred to the Bhagalpur division.

EFORTS are being made in Poona by a well-known sportsman, who is at present in that locality, to obtain a close time for quails. This is the breeding time for both the "rain" and the "grey" quail; and the wholesale manner in which they are at present being destroyed by the "sportsmen" in Poona augurs very badly for their supply during the cold season.

THE Secretary of State has approved of the Government of India's nomination of the following gentlemen as probationers for the Bengal Staff Corps:—Lieuts. R. B. Adams, 1-2nd Foot, W. D. Gordon, 2-17th Foot, A. W. McKinstry, 2-17th Foot, F. H. Probyn, 40th Foot, F. P. L. White, 72nd Foot.

THE Secretary of State has, in a recent despatch to the Government of India, expressed his cordial agreement with that Government as to the expediency of the inquiries now being carried out by the Commission on Army Organization and expenditure.

MR. T. G. GRIEVE has been confirmed by Her Majesty's Government Consular Agent for the United States at Bassein.

THE Nawab of Junagarh appealed against the orders of the Bombay Government regarding a boundary dispute between him and Wala Kala Deodan, of the Jetpur taluka. The boundary in question was laid down by a boundary committee in 1869, and the Secretary of State has declined to disturb the orders of the Bombay Government to the effect that no valid reason existed for interfering with that award.

THE Sultan of Turkey has expressed to Her Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople, his satisfaction at the successful termination of the Afghan Campaign and the moderate and equitable terms imposed upon the Amir.

A GREAT deal has to be done in the way of collecting evidence and information on the subjects embraced within the scope of the enquiry by the Army Organization Commission. They cannot, however, meet regularly until Generals Phayre, O'Connell, and Macpherson arrive at Simla. Meanwhile, the preliminary work of collecting the information is being got through as quickly as possible, so that the Commission may commence their real labours by the end of the month.

A LETTER from the Board of Trade to the India Office has recently been forwarded to India by the Secretary of State, showing that measures have been taken to insure the investigation of cases of illtreatment of lascars on Board British ships arriving at ports in the United Kingdom.

THE House of Commons has issued two orders, dated respectively the 19th and 25th June, calling for particulars in regard to salaries, pensions, and payments of various kinds borne by the revenues of India in the year 1878-79.

WE learn from Aurangabad that there have been a few cases of choleraic diarrhœa in the camp and city; last week a few cases proved fatal. A cholera camp has been pitched, and the military authorities deserves the greatest credit for so promptly grappling with the disease. No fresh cases have occurred for the past four days.

THE Chief Commissioner of Burma has administered a "wigging" to the Officiating Director of Public Instruction in that province, from which it would be well if a good many Indian officials would take a hint. The lesson we refer to is contained in the following sentence:—"Abstract speculation, discussion on matters of principle, and proposals for change in the constitution or management of a department are beyond the scope of a report such as the present, which should be as far as possible a plain narrative of the work done during the year."

A COMMITTEE has been formed to conduct the competition for a prize, which was offered in 1877 "for the best machine or process for the separation of the bark and fibres from the stem, and the fibre from the bark of the Rheea or Ramie plant." Only 24 applications for leave to compete have been received. The trial begins on the 13th of September, and takes place at Saharanpore.

ON the 31st ultimo, some cattle belonging to the village of Ghunian, in Agror, were stolen from a spot called Jabri, by a small party of armed Akazais, and a ransom had to be paid for their recovery.

WE learn from Berar that three men under trial for murder escaped from the Booldana lock-up early in the month.

IT appears from the resolution of the Chief Commissioner of Assam on the annual report for the Lakhimpur district, that "the relations with the bordering hill tribes have not been so peaceful as last year. The Chulikata Mishmis of the Bebajia clan made a raid in November, in which they killed two Assamese, and again in December, carrying off three Khamptis and killing three others. The Khampti captives have been recovered. The reason alleged for the raids were blood-feuds of old standing; but the Deputy Commissioner considers they were quite as much for the sake of plunder.

THE new regulations providing for the admission of natives to the Civil Service are naturally exciting much comment in the Indian Press. The Allahabad paper, we see, considers that the rate of pay sanctioned for the native officials is only a provisional rule, and believes that the permanent rate will not be so high as two-thirds of the pay given to corresponding British officials. "Probably in the end some rates will be fixed on, which will be somewhere between the quarter rate and the two-thirds maximum. In fact, we believe that it is already decided to commence with the pay of native probationers at Rs. 200 a month, rising to Rs. 250 after they have passed their departmental examinations." In reference to leave rules our contemporary thinks it is probable, inasmuch as it would clearly be reasonable, that Government will take those of the permanent British service at home, as a model, discarding all comparisons with the leave rules of Europeans in India. These have necessarily been liberal beyond all European precedent, because no pay would compensate the imported civilian for the absolute exile he would incur if he merely enjoyed the one month's holiday per annum of the Somerset House clerk. Furlough is an institution which hinges entirely on the exotic character of the Anglo-Indian civilian, and it would be absurd to provide native civilians with the right to claim long periods of leave on half pay, when they would have no long journeys to take in order to reach their homes.

A TELEGRAM from Madras to an up-country paper says it is rumoured in Ootacamund that the annual migration to the hills has been prohibited for three years by the Secretary of State. The reason alleged is the enormous expense.

ACCORDING to the Srinagar correspondent of the Lahore paper there is no prospect of an improvement in the pitiable state of Kashmir. The correspondent writes, under date August 3rd:—Nothing real to alleviate distress has been done since the Maharaja arrived in the valley. The number of wretched creatures in the city seems to have increased lately; at any rate, they are now lying about all the streets and open places in every possible stage of destitution; one can go nowhere on business or pleasure without encountering them. It is possible that the Maharaja is unaware of this, though that seems hardly credible; at any rate, I was told that when His Highness took a short ride in the city a few days ago the streets were carefully packed with well-to-do Pandits in good clothes, whose condition was pointed out as a proof of the absence of famine! * * * The poorer people, such as the artizans and all the Musulman population, have no money to buy grain in any case, and the works which are opened by His Highness do not give employment to even five thousand persons. Strangest of all strange things you never meet a miserable Hindu—all the starving people are Musulmans. The horded stores of the Maharaja are said to be enormous; the late chief is said to have saved at least fifty lakhs of rupees yearly for many years, and yet none of this wealth gathered from the country is freely given back when the country is at its last gasp. It is vain to hope for anything from the Darbar. For two years it would seem the people have patiently waited and watched and hoped for improvements; the last hope was in the advent of the chief himself; now that has failed them as every other. To assume the administration of the country in the middle of the famine would, of course, be hazardous in the extreme, but we are only too likely to hear at the end of it, that there is now no need to interfere even by advice in any way. It is impossible for any one not on the spot to conceive the utter weakness of the administration, and its complete inability to get anything done. Ask the people themselves and Musulman and Pundit alike (excepting only a few high Darbar officials) will admit that it is hopeless to expect the Government to effect anything; if the famine ever ends, it must end of itself."

Charivari is brightening up. The cartoon this week is very well drawn, and a great improvement on the sketches we have been used to in "The Indian Punch." Mr. Yule and Mr. Wood are represented in the characters of *Hamlet* and *Polonius*, and below the sketch we have the following parody of a well known passage from Shakespeare's great play: "*Polonius.*—What do you read my Lord? *Hamlet.*—Words, Words!! Words!! *Polonius.*—What is the matter my Lord? *Hamlet.*—Between who? *Polonius.*—I mean the matter that you read my Lord. *Hamlet.*—Slanders, Sir: for the satirical slave says here that he 'considers it binding on the honour of the Government to redeem to the uttermost, without evasion or delay, pledges for the adequate redemption of which the people can have no other guarantee than the good faith of their rulers.' All of which, Sir, though I most powerfully and potently believe, yet I hold it not honesty to have it thus set down."

HIGH education does not flourish in Burma. It appears from the annual report of the Officiating Director of Public Instruction that there is only one High School in the whole province, namely, that at Rangoon, which has 14 students in the high department. Five of these presented themselves for the Calcutta entrance examination, and not one passed.

THE administration of Herat having fallen into disorder, it is rumoured, that Major St. John will be unable to pass thence to Astrabad. The western part of his dominions will require the attention of the Amir before British officers can travel there with prudence or safety.

THE district reports from Bengal for the week ended the 9th instant show that rain was then badly wanted throughout most parts of the Bardwan division, in Puri and Manbhum. Damage by floods and too much rain was reported in the whole of the Presidency division and parts of the Rajshahai, Dakka, and Patna divisions, and in Purnia, but wherever the crops had not been damaged the prospects were very good.

MR. C. E. FOX, barrister-at-law, Calcutta, has been appointed to officiate for Mr. Egerton Allen, the Government Advocate for British Burma, who has obtained leave of absence for one year.

AN inquiry is proceeding at Calcutta regarding the stranding of the ship Lady Belhaven on the Argo Flat on the 3rd June. The evidence of the captain of the vessel is given in another column.

THE following particulars of the gross cruelty practised by the Mandalay police officials on a Madrasee citizen (named Thumbee) who had assaulted his wife are supplied by a correspondent of a Calcutta paper:—"He was dragged by his throat to the Htoung Moos (town magistrate) where he was confined for the night. The next morning he was sent to the Hloot, or High Court; here he was examined (one sided) by the Myo-Zay, or town clerk, and the sentence was that he should be beaten with a cane, taken to jail afterwards, and confined till further orders. This was no doubt done by the Moy-Zay with the object of extorting money from Thumbee, but finding no money was forthcoming, the sentence was carried out almost immediately by beating the man most unmercifully with a thick cane, the end of which was bound with a leaden ring. The effect of this beating was so severe that the man was carried away lacerated and covered with blood, quite insensible. In this state Thumbee was carried to another prison where he was confined with his feet suspended to the roof of the prison, and there hung with his head downwards from 3p. m. of the 29th, awaiting his final sentence, which was to be passed on him the next morning. But when the morning came, and the prisoner was ordered out, the keepers found poor Thumbee a corpse." The correspondent adds:—"Colonel Browne, on hearing of this dreadful affair, lost no time in addressing the Kinwun Mongkee, who is supposed to be the head minister for foreigners, and foreign affairs. This was done yesterday, but up to the time of posting this, I believe he has received no reply. All in Mandalay are anxiously watching the movements of the Resident in this most diabolical and cold-blooded murder committed by the Burmese Government immediately under the nose of the British Resident."

THE work of completing the telegraphic communication between India and Kabul will be taken in hand immediately. Very soon the line will be finished, as all that remains to be done is the little gap between Ali Kheyl and the city.

A CALCUTTA contemporary records the following:—"On Friday last at about 3 p.m., an emaciated Brahmin, named Seetanauth Chowdry, son of Boistub Chunder Chowdry, inhabitant of Gowhatty, embraced Islamism in the presence of some respectable Mahomedans in the Majeejaky's Musjeed, Sindooreah Putty." Had the circumstance of being "emaciated" anything to do with the Brahmin's change of faith?

BOMBAY ICE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

AN extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held on Saturday last at the office of the company, No 4, Elphinstone Circle, to confirm the special resolution passed at the extraordinary general meeting held on the 19th ultimo.

Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, chairman of the board of directors, was in the chair, and on opening the meeting, said he had merely to propose formally the special resolutions passed at the late extraordinary general meeting.

The following resolutions, which were then put, were carried unanimously:—

Proposed by Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, and seconded by Mr. A. W. Forbes, that clause 2 of the articles of association be altogether rescinded, and that the following words be substituted therefor: "That Messrs. C. H. B. Forbes and Co. and any future member or members of that firm, and such person or persons as may from time to time be empowered to act and sign for the firm, while and by reason of their so acting and signing, shall be the secretaries and agents of the company, and they shall receive the sum of Rs. 500 per mensem by way of remuneration."

Proposed by Mr. John Macfarlane, and seconded by Mr. C. B. Lynch, "That the letters 'C. H. B.' be inserted in the 4th clause of the articles of association immediately before the words 'Forbes and Co.' occurring in that clause. The 4th clause will then be as follows: 'Nothing in these articles shall prevent any member of the firm of C. H. B. Forbes & Co. from being a director of the company.'"

Proposed by Mr. Sorabjee Nowrojee Wadia, and seconded by Mr. Nursey Luckmidas, "That clause 6 of Table A to Act X. of 1866 shall not apply to the company, and that the following clause be added to the articles of Association: "If any shareholder fail to pay any call due from him on the day appointed thereof, he shall be and become liable to pay interest for the same from the day appointed for payment thereof to the time of actual payment at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum, or at any less or greater rate which may from time to time be fixed by the Board."

Proposed by Mr. A. W. Forbes, and seconded by Mr. William Herbert, "That clause 37 of Table A to Act X. of 1866 shall not apply to this company, and that the following clause be added to the articles of association of the company: 'No business shall be transacted at any general meeting except the election of a chairman and the declaration of a dividend recommended by the directors unless six shareholders qualified to vote are present either in person or by proxy at the time when the meeting proceeds to business.'"

It was proposed by Mr. Lynch, and seconded by Mr. Forbes, that a vote of thanks be tendered to the chairman for his able conduct in the chair, when the proceedings terminated.

NURSEY KESSOWJEE ADMITTED TO BAIL.

SURETIES THREE LAKHS OF RUPEES.

MR. GILL appeared before Mr. Justice Green, in Chambers, on Saturday, to apply that Nursey Kessowjee, who had been committed for trial by the Chief Presidency Magistrate on the previous day, might be admitted to bail. The Advocate General (Mr. Merriott) represented the Government prosecutor.

Mr. Gill preferred his application under section 136 of the High Court Procedure Act. "The court may in any case direct that an accused person be admitted to bail or that the bail required by a magistrate be reduced." The charges on which the prisoner had been committed had been drawn by the Magistrate, and were as follows:—(1) That you, on or about the 20th November, 1878, at Bombay, being the banker of Mathuradass Lowjee and others, and being in such capacity entrusted with the sum of one lakh of rupees, the property of the said Mathuradass Lowjee and others, committed criminal breach of trust by dishonestly converting the said money to your own use, and thereby committed an offence under section 409 of the Criminal Procedure Code, and within the cognisance of the High Court, and (2) "That you, on or about the 13th December, 1878, being the banker of Mathuradass Lowjee and others, and being in such capacity entrusted with Rs. 40,000, the property of the said Mathuradass Lowjee and others, committed criminal breach of trust by dishonestly converting the said money to your own use, &c." The learned Counsel argued that the principles on which the High Court would admit a prisoner to bail were well settled, and depended upon two elements, one being whether he was likely to avoid his trial and the other whether there was any strong case against him. Having recapitulated the chief points of the evidence given before the Magistrate, Mr. Gill asserted that no case had been made out against the prisoner. He contended that the effect of the directors' resolution appointing Nursey Kessowjee and Company bankers to the Company, and allowing them to use the balance in their hands on paying 6 per cent. interest, coupled with the fact that the directors knew at the time they authorised the loans of the 20th November and 13th December, 1878, that the bankers were indebted to the Company between five and six lakhs of rupees, exonerated Nursey Kessowjee as secretary and treasurer of the fakir. The Municipality opposed him. Mr. Ravenscroft was then the Municipal Commissioner. An agreement was drawn up by the Municipal Commissioner, and I was asked to get the fakir to sign it. The wall was proposed afterwards. The fakir did not accept the proposal. He refused to sign an agreement or to pay rent; and the first proposal fell through. The next proposal of the Municipality was that a wall should be built round the land so as to devide it from the gardens. That was about 1875. On behalf of the fakir I put up three-fourths of a wall according to plans and estimates furnished by the Executive Engineer. I think I saw this estimate. The wall was built in 1876. Before the letter of the 28th January, 1876, was written, I had built the portion of the wall that is now built. I remember once Mr. Pedder, then Municipal Commissioner, and Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, a member of the Council and Corporation, came to see the place, when Mr. Nanabhoy, I think, said to me that it was to use building offers made by him that the wall was built was sufficient. Mr. Pedder heard him say that. I don't remember the date of the conversation. The fakir died in May, 1878. I was again applied to by the Municipality; and a formal proposal was made to me in February, 1879. Previously to that, Mr. Grant had written to the Corporation that a separate entrance should be got through a bit of land belonging to a Parsee gentleman. I was willing to accede to that proposal if it could be carried out. The Municipal Commissioner tried to get the land from the Parsee. I was willing to contribute a reasonable proportion if the Municipality paid the rest. I heard from Mr. Grant that the land could not be procured. That proposal then fell through. Mr. Grant and I went to the gardens, and he made a proposal, subject to sanction by the Corporation, that a piece of Corporation ground should be given, and that I should build the wall. It was a portion of the main avenue about four feet wide. I agreed to that proposal, and he recommended it to the Corporation. The Corporation did not agree, but passed a resolution to file a suit. A third or an alternative proposal was made by Mr. Grant to me before the resolution was passed by the Corporation. That was in the end of February, 1879. I don't think I got a reply to that letter of mine. The next thing was the notices in the suit. The main object was to fence off the fakir's ground from the gardens; and both parties strove to come to an amicable arrangement. I have no particulars of the value of the mosque or the reservoir. The cost of the wall, as it stands, I cannot give, because my men used my materials which were lying at my bungalow.

Cross-examined by Mr. Mayhew.—I made my contribution to the mosque about 1870. I cannot say how much I contributed. I don't know who was the man actually employed in building the mosque. A member of my community first told me that the building was going on. His name is Hajee Abdulla. He is a Memon, and a resident of the fakir afterwards. I did not personally go to see the mosque. No one informed me that the mosque was being built without the permission of the municipal authorities. Mr. Arthur Crawford informed me so. Mr. Crawford did not object to the building: it was Dr. Gray, my colleague in the gardens, who objected. I gathered that no leave had been asked from Dr. Gray. I afterwards got leave from Mr. Crawford who said there was no harm in the mosque being built. I don't remember Mr. Crawford telling me that the building was being put up on ground belonging to the garden. I won't swear he did not tell me. I think I told him the mosque was being built by contributions. I think I gave my contribution subsequently to that. I recollect to my certain knowledge that Mr. Crawford said there was no harm in the Mahomedan community building a mosque in the gardens; and that he would speak to Dr. Gray. The mosque was built between May, 1871, instead of 1870, as I stated. I say the authorities knew of the building of the reservoir, because they ought to have known it. They generally do know. The negotiations might have been between me and Mr. Pedder instead of Mr. Ravenscroft. I don't remember Mr. Pedder telling me that the fakir acknowledged being a tenant-at-will. He may have done so, but I don't recollect. The fakir denied having come to any such agreement. I don't recollect Mr. Pedder telling me of the conditions of an agreement made with the fakir. I don't think Mr. Pedder told me the fakir had agreed to build a wall at his own expense; or to pay a rent of one rupee a year for occupying the ground. I don't know that the fakir had paid for many years an anna's rent a month. I don't know to-day that he paid an anna a month. I think I could almost swear that I did not hear such thing from Mr. Pedder. I don't know if the assistant municipal engineer supervised the building of the wall or not. I put myself forward on behalf of the fakir, but I could not commit him to consent to any proposal. The proposal to build a wall in the main avenue was not mine, but Mr. Grant's proposal. He proposed, and I agreed.

Re-examined by Mr. Jardine.—I had an interview with Mr. Ravenscroft, who was acting for Mr. Pedder. He suggested certain arrangements which, he said, came from Mr. Pedder. He communicated with the fakir almost through me. I don't think the terms comprised in the agreement had been previously agreed to by the fakir. I was asked to explain the terms to the fakir, and to get his signature to the agreement.

Syed Jahangir Meer Rajee examined by Mr. Jardine.—I am a Syed and knew the late fakir Gurreebsha. On the 5th December, 1877, I was present when he made his last will and testament. The will was made by Mr. Mirza Hoosein Khan, who as well as other persons were present. I signed as an attesting witness. I saw Gurreebsha make his mark to the will. I was present at the making of the codicil two days later.

Cross-examined by Mr. Mayhew.—The first defendant is the head priest among the Musulmans. He and his ancestors have been head priests in Bombay for about a hundred years. All the signatures were made at the same time.

Shaik Imam Shaik Bapoo examined by Mr. Jardine.—For the last seven years I have been out of employ. I knew the fakir about a year before the erection of the mosque in the Victoria Gardens. I was manager of the work. I believe the whole must have cost about Rs. 5,000. The mosque was built openly, and the people in the gardens saw the work going on from day to day. I heard Gurreebsha, the fakir, say that he had lived there 50 or 60 years. I also superintended the building of the reservoir. It must have cost about Rs. 1,000. It was put up openly. Its completion took three years from the time it was commenced. Dr. Gray was the superintendent of the gardens when the work commenced. I went there daily. After the erection of the mosque, Dr. Gray objected a little, but afterwards gave verbal permission for the work going on. He told the fakir to stop the work of the mosque, which, however, was not stopped. Mr. Terry was the superintendent at the time of the construction of the reservoir. I cannot say whether he lived at the gardens, but I saw him going about the gardens daily. He did not object.

Cross-examined by Mr. Mayhew.—I used to go with my children to the gardens, and I used to see the fakir sitting by a tomb. There was a hut there. He lived in it. Sometimes some persons came to see him there. Foundations were dug for the mosque; and I superintended the building at the request of the fakir. Coolies dug the foundations, and I and two or three others superintended the work. One of them is dead. The other two are alive. I believe the foundations were dug in June or July, 1870 or 1871. He said "I have been sitting here 50 or 60 years; this ground is mine; my preceptor was here before me; and this ground belonged originally to Sonabai. It is mine, I give it in charity, and do you build a mosque upon it." I spent upon it Rs. 700 or Rs. 750 of my own money. I had accounts which were destroyed in a fire. I have an authority in Persian from the fakir, giving me authority to manage the mosque property. I did not disburse the monies contributed by other people. I never built any houses. I did not know that it was necessary to get the permission of the municipal authorities before commencing the building. The fakir told me the ground was his, and I built upon it in that belief. I never lived at the gardens; I simply go there occasionally. The superintendent of the mosque is in my pay, mine and Aboo Bakur's. I have paid him since the construction of the mosque. The fakir did not pay him. I have heard that the fakir has made a will in favour of the first defendant. I dispute the latter's right, because I hold a document from the fakir. I was much surprised when I heard of the will. I never saw the first defendant at the mosque before the fakir's death. Cummoo Sulleman came to the gardens when there was a dispute with Colonel Moyle, the superintendent. The fakir appealed to the leading Mahomedans, and they recommended Cummoo Sulleman to assist the fakir. The fakir's men used to go among the leading Mahomedans to solicit subscriptions. I used to go to the mosque for prayers, and they saw the fakir. I do not know their names. I never heard their conversation.

Re-examined by Mr. Jardine.—I claim to be entitled to the mosque, and the first defendant to the dargah. I am the third defendant in the suit; and produce this Persian paper under which I claim.

Mirza Hoosein Khan, Solicitor High Court, was called to prove the execution of the will at his office. He charged nothing for the will or the codicil.

The case for the defendants closed here.

Mr. Mayhew, in addressing the court for the plaintiffs, said the question was whether there was proved by the defendants a title which would oust the jurisdiction of the court. The defendants had failed to show any title. All that they did was to show that they claimed a right to occupy the premises. The two things were entirely distinct. The plaintiff's case was that the fakir was simply a tenant and paid a monthly rent of one anna. That was a fact beyond dispute upon the evidence. Although the books of the Agri-Horticultural Society were not put in, the entries produced showed conclusively that for seven years the rent of an anna per month was paid uninterruptedly. The presumption which Mr. Mayhew suggested was, that the one anna was a reasonable rent paid for the ground occupied by the fakir's hut. This small amount was accounted for by the poverty of the fakir and the smallness of the space occupied by him. An order was actually given for the pulling down of the hut, when the fakir begged permission to continue to live there under the shade of the tree; and Dr. Blodwood charitably allowed him to continue on the ground. He was an old man; he had not many years to live; and he was no nuisance in any way. That was, Mr. Mayhew argued, a clear tenancy, and nothing more. The entries in the books of the payment of rent were sufficient to outweigh the evidence of Cummoo Sulleman or any witnesses called for the defence. Even if the fakir lived and died in Dean's hut Cummoo Sulleman had denied for him, what would the denial matter? The tenancy was clearly proved, and the fakir could not be allowed to go behind it. The plaintiffs had proved prior possession; and in the absence of a title in the defendants, the court was bound to put the plaintiffs in possession, reserving it to open to the Mahomedans to go to the High Court to assert their title if any they had. The mosque was put up in 1871 and in whose possession was all the land from 1863 to 1871? Surely it was in the possession of the plaintiffs up to 1871 when the encroachment commenced.

The Judge said the plaintiffs put the case as between landlord and tenant; and that created a difficulty as to the jurisdiction of the court. If the question was merely as to the hut, there would be no difficulty; but here the court was asked to decide as to the title to the adjoining ground.

Mr. Mayhew argued that this was a case of permissive occupation throughout. The evidence was clear on the point. The permissive occupation, under the "enormous" forbearance of the Municipal Commissioners, had grown into a right which the defendants urged. It was clearly shown that the building of the mosque was stopped by Dr. Grey, but that Mr. Crawford, at the solicitations of Cummoo Sulleman, gave permission for the work going on. The forbearance did not disqualify the plaintiffs from asking the court to put into force the provisions of section 91 of the Act. The negotiations regarding the building of the wall, under the directions of the municipal engineer, all pointed to a permissive occupation. The plaintiffs had a right to bring the defendants here to show what title they had; and the defendants had shown none. They merely succeeded each other in the enjoyment of an encroachment. Mr. Crawford doubtless allowed the morque to stand on the same terms on which the hut was allowed to stand; and Cummoo Sulleman had not stated the truth and the whole truth regarding his negotiations with Mr. Crawford. Under the section the first defendant had not come before the court as he ought to have; and no document had been produced to show his title. Cummoo Sulleman admitted that he was acting solely on behalf of the fakir. The learned counsel asked with the greatest confidence that the plaintiffs were entitled to have a decree made in their favour. It was now clear that there was a deliberate attempt at encroachment made by the Mahomedan community through the fakir; and the learned counsel must remark that it was not a creditable attempt. The fakir was merely a tool in the hands of others who were bent upon the encroachment. It would now be seen what a mistake it was to have allowed the fakir to live under that tree; and if the poor old man had been left alone, he would have gone quietly to his grave. But there were others at work to take advantage of his position; and just a short time before his death, the old fakir was taken to a solicitor's office to make a will in favour of not a disciple, but of the head priest of the Mahomedan community—a very clear index to the real persons who were pulling the strings from behind. The failure of the negociations was not to be held to affect the clear right

have not looked at the log since the occurrence. I have no reason whatever to suppose that the entries in it are incorrect. From time to time, when I inspected it, I have found the entries come within a mile or two of my own calculations. I compared my dead-reckoning every day with the chief officer, and our calculations agreed within a mile or two. I say, in my report, that I had not had an observation of the sun, moon and stars for six days. The last day on which I made an observation of them was the 27th June,—after that we spoke the Queen of the Age. [Witness's attention drawn to the fact shows that the position is said to have been obtained "by accounts."] That entry is a mistake. I am quite sure that we did not get an observation on the 29th. The entry of the 27th, as regards the position of the ship then, is correct. I cannot produce the records of my ship. I kept a daily memorandum of the voyage, but it has been lost. [Two charts put in.] I am not supposed to be responsible for the accuracy of the ship's log. I am not supposed to sign the log, unless anything unusual is entered in it. We are not supposed to look through the log daily, but occasionally; and if there is anything wrong, to note it. I did not consider it necessary to compare the ship's log with my own memoranda. I always set the courses of the ship myself. The officer in charge of the deck steered the courses under my orders. I think the entries in the log as to the courses and speed must be correct. I could not say where, if there are any inaccuracies, in the log, they began. Since the stranding of my ship I have read through the log. The errors, if any, may be through not allowing for the set of the tide. I came to the opinion that there was a strong set of tide towards N. E. five days after the ship stranded. In the meanwhile, I had read the ship's log,—a day or two after we stranded. I did not tell the mate of the omission after reading the log. I had no fault to find with him, because I did not know where the ship was. In shaping the courses, I took the forces of the current into consideration. I had Horsburgh's, Eckford's, Rose's and some one else's sailing directions on board. I had a small admiralty chart, but it only came 19° 30' N. It has been destroyed in coming up. I can't remember how many days the wind was from the W. The chief officer saved the log. I saved my own log—the official log. The official log does not contain these particulars as to the courses, wind, &c. The wind was about W. by S. the day the ship stranded. We were steering N. N. W. course, with three lower topsails, foresail, and foretopmast stay sail set. The yards were just eased about one point from being braced up. She could barely lie her course. She was going barely 2½ knots an hour. The stranding occurred some time between nine and half past nine p.m. civil time. She had been steering N.N.W. from six o'clock up to that time. Before 6, for upwards of 8 hours, she was steering N. by W. to N. by W. ½ W. I say in my report that an hour before the grounding. I took soundings at 9-30 p.m., and got 25 fathoms of water. The chief officer took the soundings, and I have every reason to believe that he was correct. I supposed when we got the 25 fathoms that we were off the Eastern Channel Light, which I expected to see a little on the weather bow. We had been taking soundings for upwards of 30 hours previously. We took a cast of the lead every two hours. I always took the line in my hand in the second mate's watch, and the chief officer in his own watch. At six o'clock that evening, I got soundings with my own hands 40 fathoms. I expected to see a rocket from the Mutlah light ship on my lee bow. From the soundings I got I judged myself to be 25 miles S. by E. from the Eastern Channel Light. I expected to see the blue light from the Eastern Channel. I think at 8 p.m. that day I had no more than 40 fathoms of water. Horsburg's directions said that the current was scarcely perceptible in the month of June. Eckford said much the same, and that the stronger the wind the less the current. Horsburgh says the stronger the W. winds blow the less the E. currents. We first struck soundings at six or eight o'clock on the morning of the 2nd. We got 47 fathoms on the first cast. We got a mud bottom. We got bottom every two hours. I was not sure of my position at 8-30. The soundings did not sufficiently indicate to me the position of my ship. I thought I was then S. by E. about of the Eastern Channel Light. During the four or five days we had no observations. I was constantly off and on deck. I did not mark my position every day by account on my chart. I did occasionally. I did not at first, when I did not see the light as I expected, think of standing to the S., because I thought 35 fathoms a good offing at the Sandheads, I had intended to stand to the S., if I did not see the light between eight and twelve. I did not take a cast of the lead after 8-30. I did not think it was necessary. I doubt very much whether it would have saved me if I had at 8-30 put my head to the S. unless we had had a press of sail on. If I had taken soundings every half hour it would have given me a clearer notion of my position, but it would have stopped the ship's way. You cannot take a cast from a ship going 2½ knots without heaving to. I would have hove the lead oftener had I should water quicker. [Witness referred to his position at 8 p.m. on the 3rd as marked on the chart.] When before this I said N. by W., I meant N. by E., and when I said weather-bow, I meant lee-bow. Horsburgh recommends me to sight the land in clear weather: but we had dirty, thick weather coming up for five days before stranding. I should say, from what I now know, that the current took us 60 or 70 miles to the N. E. of our course. I had experienced only a slight current to the S. W. just after we crossed the equator. On the last day we took an observation we did not experience a current. In the last five days of the voyage I did mark my dead-reckonings on the chart. I saw the Queen of the Age once after speaking her off Ceylon, and that was the morning after we stranded. I made her out to be the same ship that I had seen before. I saw her hull. She appeared to be standing in N. eastern of us, when she suddenly saw her mistake. I don't suppose she was more than 2½ miles from us. I did not show any signals, because I was afraid I might mislead her. The Captain of the Queen of the Age has since acknowledged that it was his ship I saw. This was my first voyage in command of any ship. I had been seven years in the same ship as an officer, second and chief. I had not been apprenticed to the owners before I joined as second officer. The weight of the deep-sea lead I used was 28 pounds. Just before the vessel struck, I remarked the smoothness of the water and I hove the lead directly. She struck immediately I hove the lead. The ship's head was N. N. W. when she struck. I at once backed the yards, till they were about square, and set the upper topsails, mainsail, and topgallant sails, to get her off. This had no effect whatever on the ship. The water was very fast. I suppose I got aground just at high water. I got an anchor out as soon as possible by the stern with a stream anchor. It was a light stream anchor. It was not possible in the finest weather for any two of the ship's boats to have taken out one of the bower anchors. I tried it after the ship was ashore, but did not succeed. The anchor had no effect on the vessel: it was hove home. It was after this that I tried to get out the bower anchor. The best bower weighs 2 tons and 15 cwts. The bower anchor I tried to get out would weigh 2 tons 5 cwts. I tried to get it across the two boats with a spar, but they would not take it. I lowered the anchor over the side, but when the boats had half the weight, I saw that the experiment was dangerous, so I gave it up. I did not try it with the spar amidships. I ascertained my position on the 7th July, and made up my mind to leave her on the 12th. I intended to get up to Calcutta. I consulted with my officers and called the crew aft. I proposed to leave the second mate, steward and four apprentices on board, being assured that the ship would be safe during my absence. I consulted the officers about my plan, but I did not ask for their approval. My plan appeared to meet with every body's approval, and the people I named remained willingly. I asked the second mate, the steward, and the four apprentices if they would remain, and they remained willingly. My reason for leaving these men on board was, that I did not want to abandon the ship until I had had her surveyed. Three boats left the ship on the 12th—carrying out my plan. The weather was fine. We walked clear of the breakers, and then stood to sea. The people left behind were capable of managing a boat. I left them a boat fully equipped and ready to be let down from the davits. The boats kept company while daylight lasted, but separated at night. Before starting I conveyed to the officers in charge of the other boats my plan of operations, viz., to work clear of the breakers, and to the S. all night, and back at daylight. I had one boat alongside of me till nine at night with which I communicated. I told him what I was going to do. I had nothing to fear from sea or wind while I was in the boat. After nine o'clock I did not know what the other boats were doing. I saved nothing from the ship except the official log-book, the articles, manifest, and other papers. It did not occur to me to save my own record then. I thought the ship quite safe till I returned. I can give no reason why I give the ship's papers the preference. [The witness was asked to point out any channel on the chart in which, having regard to the point where he stranded, and the speed at which he was going, he could have got the soundings, he says he did get, but he expressed his inability to do so.] The greatest draught of my vessel is 20-3½ forward and 20-7½ aft. An hour after the vessel grounded, the draught was 18 feet amidships and 20 feet aft.

Frederick Titzok, Chief officer of the Lady Belhaven, who held a master's certificate of competency, No. 90,252, granted at Glasgow, said this was his first voyage in the Lady Belhaven. He verified the entries in the ship's log, and generally corroborated the Captain.

His examination was not concluded when the Court adjourned.

MILITARY LAW.

PRIVATE GEORGE SAMPHIER, of the 78th Highlanders, lately saved a young native girl from drowning in the river at Kickie, and was so exhausted by his efforts that he lay for some time almost insensible on the river bank. This made him late in returning to barracks, and next day he was sentenced to fourteen day's imprisonment:—

Of late we have heard a great deal of the Oat,
As deterring recruits from the army;
There can be little doubt otherwailing like that
Is not of the kind much to charm ye.

But 'tis not that alone which so many disgusts,
Notwithstanding political jaw;
Thomas Atkins, he thinks, there is something not right,
In the whole of the code of his law.

He knows very well that for discipline's rule,
The law must be somewhat severe;
But he scarcely can see, why for simple assaults
He should never get less than five years:

While Bill Sykes who a Bobby half tramples to death,
Gets off with a month on the mill;
Tommy perhaps may get drunk, but it is not a fine,
But some weeks of hard punishment drill.

And now a worse case than most others crops up:
To save life makes him guilty of crime;
That is, if by doing his duty to man,
He can't get to barracks in time.

Private Samphier lately a child's life saved,
And exhausted, required some rest;
But recruiting himself made him late for tattoo,
So he quickly was put in arrest.

Next morning when up for his punishment brought,
He told them his straightforward tale;
Fourteen days of confinement to barracks he got,
Saving life as a plea went avail.

Next time that a child in danger he sees,
Private Samphier better will know;
He won't risk his life any children to save,
But home to his barracks will go.

But we surely may ask, when the cry is so loud,
That good soldiers are hard to obtain:
If it's likely to prove an inducement to men,
To be punished, where others would gain,—*Charivari*.

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